THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FRENCH JEALOUSY OF PRUSSIA.

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FRENCH JEALOUSY OF PRUSSIA.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Remarkable Speech of M. Thiers.

During the debate relative to the army, on the 30th ultimo, in the French Corps Legislatif, M. Thiers spoke as follows:—

I beg pardon of the chamber for intervening in a discussion in which the Minister of War has given ample information. I do not come, therefore, to enlighten the subject, but to fulfil the duty of a good citizen. I cannot be impeached by any one, for I have always defended liberties that I deemed necessary; and recently, I did not fear to vote with a minority of 35 against a majority of 200. I know how to persist in my own opinions; but I say to my honorable friends of the opposition that they deceive themselves in this matter. Certainly the good faith of no one is questioned, but I adjure you not to go astray on this grave matter. You have done me the honor of recalling that I was applauded some years ago, but I was applauded without being heard. (Laughter.) We must submit to the consequences of the faults we have committed. I hear it constantly asked, "Why not explain the policy of Europe?" But that policy is evident. We wish for peace because war to-day would be universal, entailing frightful calamities. Guilty in the eyes of civilization, of humanity, of history, and of France would be those who would have the imprudence to occasion it. But why is peace maintained? It is because you are strong. (*Tres bien! tres bien!*)

I have always attentively observed the state of Europe, especially since the unfortunate events of 1866. Well, when the Luxembourg question was raised France was not in a position to make herself respected. I did not always approve the measures taken by Marshal Niel, but it must be acknowledged that he rendered great services to his country, and that peace is due to his armaments. If you desire peace, remain strong. (*Tres bien!*) It is asked, why not give the example of disarmament? Here it is necessary to reflect. Reflection is the base of the question. I hear it said unceasingly "we are on a war footing." That is wrong; we are not on a war-footing, and if a Minister of War should speak of disarmament I would say to him that he is imprudent and ignorant. But we are told, disarm and you will be imitated. Well! when every one in Europe—I should say nearly every one—desires peace, why have we no invitations to disarm? Why has that word pronounced three years ago found no echo? Do you believe it is on account of ill-will or idle malice? Not at all.

It is believed that Prussia is on an extraordinary war footing. It is no more true of her than of ourselves. But no account is taken of the past. Formerly Prussia had 19,000,000 of men at her disposal. How many has she to-day, with the treaties of alliance, defensive and offensive, binding on the Southern States? She has over 40,000,000.

Do not deny the changes caused by the events of 1866. In place of a federal Germany, organized for peace, all-powerful for defense, powerless for attack, you have a formidable military power. At its head is a superior man, who is peaceable to-day, and not disposed to disturb the world, but he has 40,000,000 men at his control. In face of this force we must have a new military organization. There is patriotism on all the benches of this Chamber; but patriotism is not sufficient. To be deceived in this matter would be worse than to want patriotism. (Tres bien! tres bien!) I was in Austria when the war budget was under discuss on. Why did Austria, with a courageous and devoted army, meet with great reverses? It was because imprudent reductions in the budget rendered it impossible for the Government to maintain the military force of the country on an ample basis, and prepare it for emergencies. (It is true.) We must not commit similar blunders. To the faults the Government has made in the past, let us not add the faults of the opposition. We will do so if we disguise the necessities of the times, if we think that it depends on us to cause other powers to disarm. For Prussia to disarm, she should not only reduce her own army, but break up the Northern Confederation, and the treaty with Wurtemburg, Bavaria and other States. The Confederation and the treaties form her armament, and she will not despoil herself of them. To speak of disarmament is to cherish a chimera. (Movement.) All the world is on a peace footing, but Prussia is doubly so. I am for peace, but to have peace we must remain strong. If you examine closely you will find that with the nine contingents of the present law you can scarcely make a sufficient army. I would prefer the law of 1831, with seven contingents of 100,000 men, and I hope it will be revived, but under the present circumstances a contingent of 90,000 is scarcely sufficient. We must not cherish illusions; it is on that account I adjure every one to think of the gravity of the situation, and I beg you to do your duty as sound patriots and Frenchmen. (Applause.)

In replying to the comments on this speech, M. Thiers said:—

You speak of civilization, philosophy, and the mutual interests of trade uniting peoples to-day. But do you think that mankind has changed in three years? Did philosophy prevent the Prussian army from marching on Vienna? And when the occasion presented itself to change the face of Europe, did it prevent Prussia from using it? I do homage to the boldness and courage of M. de Bismarck, who did not fear, when the moment came, to fall on Austria. He is to-day peaceable, but why? It was asked a while ago who owned South Germany? I answer the wisest. Behold why M. de Bismarck is pacific! If he showed the same ambition as three years ago he would have all the South against him. Since it has become notorious that France no longer covets the Rhine the natural distinctions which divide Germany are reawakening; her patriotism feels assured. Let us then be pacific in order not to give the South to Prussia. In the course of the debate M. Thiers added:—

Nothing is more dreadful than to call a nation to arms. Torrents of blood are thus shed, because no wars are more destructive and bloody than conflicts between inexperienced armies. Why did the American war cost so much blood and money? Why did it continue five years? Because it was a war of population against population. It would not have continued one year if it was between armies regularly constituted.

M. Garnier-Pags—And Sadowa?

M. Thiers—Why did Sadowa give the world an unexampled spectacle? All was ready at Berlin; it was not so at Vienna. It is thus that empires perish. In conclusion he said:—Do not forget Sadowa. Let us not be refused an army, which we might have done without before, but which we cannot do without after Sadowa. (Warm approbation on several benches.)

M. Ollivier declared that peace was not likely to be disturbed, and said that the *plebiscitum* rendered negotiation abroad easy. In order to render peace certain there should be a cordial and ardent feeling of harmony between the nation and her sovereign.

CUBA.

The Fourth of July in Havana—The Return of the Captain-General—The Insurrection Not Suppressed.

HAVANA, July 5.—The anniversary of their national independence was celebrated by the Americans resident in this city in a grand dinner given at Marianao, one of the suburbs of the place. The occasion was an interesting one, as being one of the first gatherings ever held here by the sons of the great republic. During the day the political governor was asked if there would be any objection to the meeting, to which he responded in the negative with great cordiality, and, in order to prevent any possible interference, he gave it his official sanction, and addressed a note to the *Capitan del Partido*, in Marianao, directing that they be treated with every consideration. The party sat down at six o'clock P. P., the Consul-General at the head of the table. Soon after a band of music, furnished by the local authorities, made its appearance and continued to play national and other airs until the conclusion of the entertainment. The dinner over, the usual patriotic toasts were proposed and responded to with a fervor and noise, if not eloquence, which must have astonished the quiet denizens of the locality. The party returned to Havana by the ten o'clock train, escorted to the depot and to the first station out from Marianao by the band, which was lustily cheered with hurrahs and *vivas*.

Whether or no his Excellency has put an end to the insurrection in the Camaguey, he evidently considers further effort useless, and his arrival is now momentarily expected. With his departure from the capital of the Central Department may be considered ended that grand campaign inaugurated in November last and following on the arrival of the 40,000 troops sent out from Spain.

No marked successes have been attained. No prominent leader actively engaged in the insurrection has been captured. The insurgents are still strong and confident, while fully 20,000 of the reinforcements so sent out have been placed *hors de combat*. Preparations for a grand reception to his Excellency are in preparation, and the report to be furnished the public after his arrival is looked forward to with much speculation and curiosity.

THE WIFE OF THE PERIOD.

An Enraged Beauty Goes Back to Papa Because Her Brute of a Husband Won't Pay a Dry Goods Bill.

The wife of a down-town merchant entered one of our fashionable dry goods stores on Fourth street one day last week, and purchased a bill of goods to the amount of about one hundred dollars, telling the clerk, after she had completed her purchase, to send the bill to her husband at his place of business, and it would at once be cashed. The goods were put up according to order and marked for delivery, but when the clerk made the statement of the lady at the cashier's desk about the payment of the bill, he was somewhat surprised to see it immediately sent around to the store of the merchant before the order was given for sending home the goods. The said merchant, on having the bill presented to him, declined its payment on the ground that he had not ordered the goods, nor had he authorized any one else to purchase them.

Of course, under these circumstances, the goods were not sent. The next day the lady made a second visit to the dry goods store to ascertain why her goods had not been delivered. She was very politely informed that the goods were not sent in consequence of her husband declining to pay the amount of the bill. With an indignant and mortified look she turned about and walked out of the store in much greater haste than she entered it. Then she immediately sought her husband, whose place of business was not over a square or two from the great dry goods mart, and, on confronting him, desired to know why he had insulted her by refusing to pay the bill of her purchase. "Simply, madam," replied the merchant, "because I do not propose to be made a bankrupt by the extravagance of any woman."

"Then, sir," answered the now enraged wife, "I wish you to distinctly understand that I am not to be mortified and scandalized by any miserly man," and with this the pouting and chagrined lady left his presence with a look of vengeance that foreboded no good to the man who had put his veto on her extravagances.

The enraged beauty on arriving at home immediately had her trunks packed, and, after ordering her carriage, had placed thereon the aforesaid trunks, and then taking her only child—a daughter of ten years—entered the vehicle and was driven to her father's mansion, where she now remains, determined never again to set foot in the house of a husband who had so deeply wounded her pride. The husband is terribly cut up at the rash step his wife has taken, and is deeply agonized to think that his young daughter, whom he so devotedly idolized, has also deserted him at her mother's desire. He has offered all sorts of overtures to his wife to return with his daughter, and has even consented to give her a *carte blanche* to purchase when, where, and what she pleases.

The wife still remains firm to her resolve never again to cross his threshold, and the daughter has also declared she will never leave her ma. How the affair will terminate we are unable to decide. The wife's father is rich, and as stubborn as his daughter, and declares that all he cares for in the matter is the happiness of his daughter, and if she is content to dissolve her alliance with her husband he will second her efforts to any extent.—*Cincinnati Times.*

RIOTING IN THE SOUTH.

Serious Affair at Gadsden, S. C.—Governor Scott's Bayonets Called into Requisition.

We learn, says the Columbia *Phœnix*, that a very serious difficulty, resulting in the death of at least one person by a bayonet thrust, occurred at Gadsden on Saturday. It seems that a meeting was being held for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Radical Nominating Convention, which assembles in this city on the 22d, when the friends of the different parties, not satisfied with abusive language, came to blows. From the mass of exciting reports in circulation it would seem that Philip Epstein (white) called Senator Nash a — liar, when the latter knocked him off the platform. Some of Nash's friends resented the insulting language and assaulted Epstein, whereupon a colored man, named Wash Bynum, drew his knife and used it indiscriminately and effectively, wounding not less than seven or eight persons.

Bynum was run through the body with a bayonet and instantly killed. The fight now became general, bayonets and fence rails being the weapons used. One of Governor Scott's militia companies was on parade, which accounts, our informants say, for the presence of the death-dealing implements. Probate Judge Wigg, Senator Nash, Representative Thompson, and other prominent Republican office-holders and seekers were present, but succeeded, by a proper use of their legs, in reaching the railway train. A colored man, named Sye Davis, says he thought he made the best time on record, but found that the individuals mentioned above were equally as good on a run.

It is impossible, owing to the excitement and the contradictory statements, to learn how many persons were severely hurt, the estimates ranging from thirty to one hundred. The last seen of Mr. Epstein, he was making good time down the road, pursued by several infuriated colored men, with rails in their hands, and serious fears are entertained for his safety. The crowd was so dense on the railroad that the train was forced to move slowly for some time to avoid crushing into the excited mass. Passengers assure us that when the train left the battle was being vigorously kept up, and doubtless other lives were lost. One member of the "Republican Band" was wounded in the leg and face. We learn by telegraph from Kingsville, that when the down train passed everything was quiet. All the parties connected with the affair are Republicans.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Hogshead Explodes and Blows Up a Boy.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, says the Wilmington *Commercial* of yesterday, a small boy might have been seen perched on a small hogshead, lying in front of the building on Front street, between Walnut and Poplar, recently occupied by Kelly & Plunkett as an alcohol manufactory. The hogshead had been used as an alcohol receiver, and was rolled out on to the pavement for removal, and supposed to be empty. The boy pecked away at the bung-hole until he got the bung out, and then threw a lighted fire-cracker in, to see what kind of a noise it would make. He did not wait long, for in a few minutes an explosion followed which fairly shook the houses in the immediate vicinity, and was heard for many squares. The boy went up several feet in the air, and then returned to the earth with the hair scorched off the back of his head, and his face badly cut. The explosion was, of course, owing to the fact that the hogshead was filled with fumes of alcohol, and except for the injuries of the youthful experimenter might be properly considered one of the most successful noises ever caused by a single fire-cracker.

THE RHODE ISLAND TRAGEDY.

Temporary Insanity—A Mother Drowns Herself and Two Children.

The Providence *Journal* of yesterday gives the following in addition to the news already received of the terrible affair in Rhode Island:—

Mrs. Mary E. Smith, aged 33 years, wife of Mr. Jeremiah Smith, residing on their farm, one mile north of Slocumville, in North Kingstown, drowned her only daugher, Mary E., aged three years, and her youngest son, Jeremiah E., aged eleven weeks, some time Friday night, by taking them out of bed while asleep, and throwing them into a rain-water cistern containing water four feet deep. She then jumped in herself. This terrible proceeding occurred without waking her husband, who occupied another bed with her eldest son, of about five years. Search was made Saturday morning by Mr. Smith and the neighbors, and the mother and children were found in the cistern, the babe only floating.

Mr. Smith states that he arose Saturday morning quite early, and found the back door unfastened and a light burning in the window, as if to throw light outside. He opened the door and called to his wife, and, receiving no answer, looked around the premises somewhat, during which he saw that the cover to the cistern curb was off and resting on the ground against the curb, but, supposing he had neglected to replace it after drawing water the night before, as he had sometimes done, he thought nothing strange of it, and put it in its place, casting, at the time, a glance in the cistern, but it being then quite dark, saw nothing, and in a few minutes went to the bedroom, when he found the children gone. This startled him, and, suspecting something wrong, he went to a neighbor's, a Mr. Franklin, and inquired if his wife and children had been there; and receiving an answer in the negative, informed Mr. Franklin they were gone, and asked him to join in the search. Mr. Franklin at once went to Mr. Smith's house, while Mr. Smith went in another direction to the house of his wife's father. On being informed she was missing, her father, Mr. George Northrop, came back to the house with Mr. Smith, where they found Mr. Franklin searching. On coming within speaking distance, Mr. Northrop sang out to Mr. Franklin, "Look in the cistern; I believe she is in there." Mr. Franklin did so, and discovered a portion of the babe's dress floating. Hooks were procured, the babe taken out, and further search discovered the bodies of the mother and the older child.

The cistern was about twenty feet from the back door, and contained about four feet of water. The curb was some two feet high from the ground, built of boards, with an opening of about eighteen inches square, and tapering to about thirteen at the bottom, which was some three feet from the water. From appearances, Mrs. Smith had undressed the children and put them to bed as usual, hanging up their clothes in their wonted positions, waited till both were asleep, then taking off her shoes that she might not disturb her husband, who was sleeping up stairs with the elder boy, had taken them from the bed-room, through the sitting-room and kitchen, out of the back door to the cistern, probably going twice, and then jumped in herself. It would seem almost beyond belief that she could force herself through so small an aperture as the lower part of the cistern curb, only thirteen inches by about fifteen, and that, too, without disturbing a trough which extended an inch or two into one end, or wrenching the rotten and broken boards apart. When found she was dressed, with the exception of shoes and stockings, and the sleeves to her dress were pinned up as when at work about the house. Her arms, near the elbows, were bruised and scraped, caused, doubtless, while forcing herself through the curb, but otherwise there were no marks on the body.

Everything about the house was as usual. The bed had not been tumbled, excepting where the children had been laid for a short time. She is said to have been of a very nervous disposition, and unable to bear trouble. The only circumstance that points to any premeditation in the tragedy was the fact that three ropes, two that were used to let butter into the well to keep it cool, and a clothes line, were found on Saturday, away from their ordinary position, carefully concealed in the chamber, which looks as though she might have intended to commit the deed in another way than was done. There are the usual hints among the neighbors of difficulties between Mrs. Smith and her husband, but nothing tangible can be learned, and the probabilities are they are mere suppositions arising in the excitement and horror at the deed, and the common desire in such cases to give the cause. And the fact that he and his wife occupied separate apartments, which seems to be the ground of these hints, is not very remarkable, when it is remembered that there were three small children to be taken care of during the night.

WHEELING IN DANGER.

Persistent Attempts to Burn Down the City—Wholesale Incendiarism.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday says:—It seems there are some desperate villains in the city who, from some motive, are determined to burn it up. Saturday night, at 11 o'clock, in broad moonlight, directly on a frequented street, with people passing about, a fire was kindled in a lumber shed beside Coen's carpenter shop, corner of Centre and Fourth streets. Fortunately it was discovered and extinguished before it had gained headway, and thus was prevented a conflagration that must have swept half or three-quarters of that square. Just before the alarm was given a man was seen emerging from the alley upon Fifth street, who, seeing himself discovered, ran off down street and disappeared. Yesterday an inspection of the premises showed that an attempt had been made first to kindle a fire under Brodie's carpenter shop immediately adjoining.

Two hours after this, a fire was discovered three or four squares further east, in a stable where a fire was clearly impossible except by the hand of an incendiary. This fire, as the report shows, had made such progress that a number of buildings were destroyed and much valuable property endangered. A short time before this fire was discovered a couple of men were heard in the alley near the stable talking in low tones.

A few minutes before the fire was discovered in the rear of Bulger's cigar store on Market street, last Tuesday morning, two men were heard to run up the adjoining alley to Fourth, and down that street. One of them was seen running with his hat in his hand. Nobody doubts they were the villains who set that fire, and they are probably the same who set the fires Saturday night and yesterday morning. The general belief that Collins' brass foundry was set by an incendiary has become conviction in the light of these subsequent events.

If anything could be wanting to dispel every doubt that there was a fire-bug in our midst, it need only be added that just after dark last night, before 9 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of C. H. Berry's cordage store, on Water street, a building filled with combustible and inflammable materials, just in the rear of the Main street wholesale houses. The fire had been thrown in at a grated window through a broken pane, into an old pitch barrel filled with straw and rubbish. By the most fortunate accident, it was discovered in time to extinguish it with a few buckets of water, and an extensive and disastrous conflagration averted. That this too was the work of some devil in human form cannot be doubted.

Some prompt and energetic measures of protection are necessary. The first thing is to catch the villains. Their punishment will follow in due course. The police force, with all possible diligence, is not equal to the occasion.

—Since the foregoing was put in type an unsuccessful attempt has been made to burn the saw-mill of Hubbard & Brother. What may happen between this (midnight) and morning it is impossible, at this rate, to anticipate.

TERRIBLE RIOT.

A Party of Orangemen Attacked by Laborers—Three of the Assailants Killed—Fearful Scenes—Intense Excitement, etc.

In accordance with the arrangements perfected at a meeting held in the Cooper Institute yesterday morning, about two thousand five hundred men, women, and children, members of the "American Protestant Association," better known as the Orange Society, marched up Eighth avenue to Elm Park yesterday, there to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, gained by King William the Third over the forces of James the Second. They proposed to wind up their picnic by holding a grand ball in the par. How differently their celebration terminated may be gathered by the following:—

THE FIRST THREATENING.

As the procession passed by Fourth street, its participants in full Orange regalia, and the bands playing the "Boyne Water," some two hundred men of the lower class of Irish laborers assembled and followed it, vowing vengeance on the processionists. In the Forty-seventh Street Station House an inquest was being held, and though word of this threatening proceeding was given the officers in charge, no attempt was made to restrain the mob following and threatening the processionists.

THE FIRST ASSAULT.

About half-past 3 o'clock the combined gang from down-town and Boulevarders assembled in Ninetieth street and began storming the Orange party inside the park, and firing volleys of pistol shots, which were promptly replied to from inside. No serious danger appears to have arisen from this assault. A message was sent to Captain Helme, who sent Sergeant John Kelly with sixteen men to the scene of the riot. The police officers drove the assailants of the Orangemen away from Ninetieth street, and chased all the stragglers off. The gang then broke into two parties of about three hundred each.

THE FIGHT IN THE PARK.

The first of the parties went by Ninth avenue, and broke in the fence of the park there near Ninety-third street, and entering the park began beating the Orangemen, women, and children, with clubs, hand-staves, shovels, and every class of weapon, also using pistols. The fight continued for fully half an hour. Both parties went in with a vengeance. Small trees were torn up and converted into clubs, the hand-rails of the park were made to answer the same purpose, and every piece of old iron about the place was made a deadly weapon. The fight was of the most intense kind, brutal and ruffianly; women and children were not spared.

THE SECOND FIGHT.

The second party of the assailants went by Eighth avenue, and intercepted a large party of the Orangemen, who had retreated from the wood. They at once made an attack on them, and for a half an hour the conflict in this place was of a worse nature than in the park itself. Only two policemen were near the scene, all Captain Helme's force, with this exception, being in the park, and the two men were utterly powerless before a combined mob of five hundred men. There were not so many clubs used here as in the wood. The combatants were principally armed with pistols, which they used to great effect. The fight continued for nearly half an hour, when the reinforcements telegraphed for by Captain Richard Helme arrived. On the disturbance being quelled, the body of James Brady, aged 17, of Sixty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, was found lying by the roadside. Brady was one of the assaulting party. He was shot with a pistol in the back of the head, and in addition had his skull fractured by a blow of a club.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

As many of the Orange party left Elm Park on the first inception of the riot, a large proportion of them escaped any injury or attack. But those who left later without a police escort met with a troublous reception at the junction of Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street. There a large mob of Irish lay in waiting and attacked the street cars. The mob burst in the sides of the cars, threw large boulders of rock at the occupants of the cars, and used clubs on their craniums. This pleasant entertainment was stopped by the police arriving on the scene.

THE DEAD.

On three low trestle beds in the basement of the Thirty-first precinct lie the bodies of the three men killed during the fight. They are:—James Brady, aged seventeen, of Sixty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, shot through the back of the head and skull fractured; —— Brady, aged fifty, shot in breast and stomach; an unknown man shot through the right side and groin, died from internal hemorrhage. These are all that have actually died up to going to press.

Some twelve or fifteen others were wounded, several of them mortally.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

A STRUGGLE WITH A MAD DOG.

A Dog-Catcher Risks his Life to Save Others.

On Wednesday last a rabid dog appeared on Lesperance street, and, after biting several other dogs and a cow, made several attempts to bite pedestrians on the street. Louis Strumberg, one of the dog-catchers, hearing of it, and knowing the street to be full of children, several of whom would probably have been bitten but for him, took his wire noose and pursued the animal. Coming up with him, he succeeded in getting the loop over his head, and a desperate struggle ensued.

The dog (a large hound) at once endeavored to fasten his foaming jaws upon Strumberg, who for a time, with considerable difficulty, held him off with the wire. The noose, however, finally broke before the other dog-catchers could come up with and assist him, and the animal springing upon the man, caught his hand in his mouth and tore it in a shocking manner. He then ran down the street, with the foam dripping from his jaws, and, getting into the rank weeds growing upon the flats near the river, was lost to sight. He was found after a five hours' hunt, and shot by one of the other men.

The wounds on Strumberg's hand were at once cauterized, but the hand began to inflame, and on Saturday he exhibited unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia.

His friends, learning that Dr. Schmidt, of Carondelet, was said to be possessed of a madstone, had him taken there, when the stone was applied to the wounds. The stone certainly drew from them a greenish fluid said to be the poison, but whether the man's life can be saved by it remains to be seen. At last accounts he was rapidly growing worse. Strumberg deliberately perilled his own life to save the lives of others, and did it in a manner that few would have attempted.—*St. Louis Democrat, July 11.*

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Stocks strong. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 110⅝; do. 1864, do., 110⅜; do. 1865, do., 110⅝; do. 1865, new, 109⅜; do. 1867, 109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅜; 10-40s, 107⅛. Virginia sixes, new, 68; Missouri sixes, 91; Canton Company, 70; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 97⅛; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 100¾; Adams Express, 68; Michigan Central, 119⅛; Michigan Southern, 99½; Illinois Central, 139½; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The European War Cloud.

More Contradictory Reports.

The Cruise of the Middies.

Arrival of Prevost-Paradol.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Important Naval Matters.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Pacific Advices.

PARIS, July 13.—The *Constitutionnel* (ministerial organ), in its issue this morning, has the following important article:—"The Government has testimony that the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern is withdrawn, and the peace of Europe will not be disturbed. We are satisfied that Hohenzollern will not reign in Spain. We demand nothing more, and rejoice at this pacific solution of the question."

Warlike Advices.

BRUSSELS, July 13—10 A. M.—Warlike preparations continue in France notwithstanding the withdrawal of Leopold. There is universal fear of war.

The Conditions Under which Hohenzollern will Accept.

PARIS, July 13.—A questionable despatch from Dusseldorf this morning says that Prince Leopold accepts the Spanish crown on condition of an immediate declaration of war against France, should the latter attack Germany,

PRUSSIA.

The Arrogance of France Repelled.

BERLIN, July 13.—The *Kreuz Gazette* of to-day treats the situation in language at once serious and energetic. Its article closes with the following sentence:—"Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogance of France. Prince Leopold renounces the candidature because he is unable to reconcile the character of a German soldier with an action involving Germany and Spain in war. Count Bismarck has returned to this city."

ENGLAND.

The Government Monopolizing the Wires.

LONDON, July 13.—The Government nearly monopolizes the cables leading to the Continent with despatches on the Spanish question. As a consequence the business is deranged and news delayed.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firmer and higher. United States 5-20s of 1862, 89; 1865s, old, 89; 1867s, 88¾; 10-40s, 86. Stocks firmer and higher. Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 112; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 9⅝@9¾d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9¾d. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Corn, 31s.

LONDON, July 13—11:30 A. M.—Calcutta linseed heavy at 62@62s. 6d.

BREMEN, July 12.—Petroleum opened flat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 13—1:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firmer and higher. United States 5-20s, 1862, 89¾; 1865s, old, 89¼; 1867s, 89¼; 10-40s, 86½. Stocks firmer and higher: Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 112.

LIVERPOOL, July 13—1:30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Pork quiet and steady. Lard quiet and steady. Tallow, 44s.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Seventh Regiment Reception.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J., July 13.—Mayor Miller is still actively engaged in completing the arrangements for the reception of the Seventh Regiment. The regiment will be quartered among the different hotels. The Stockton, Columbia, and Congress Hall are being handsomely decorated. The ball comes off at the Stockton to-morrow night. Bastert's, Hassler's, and the Stockton House bands, the whole under the leadership of Professor Dodsworth, have volunteered the music.

Notabilities Present.

General Meade, Governor Hoffman, James Fisk, Jr., and other notables have accepted invitations.

The Fifth Maryland Regiment.

The 5th Maryland, with sixty pieces of music, will not arrive until the 21st. They will quarter at the Stockton, and remain in camp until the 26th.

Barn Struck by Lightning.

The large barn of the widow of the late Aaron Miller was struck by lightning last night and entirely consumed. The loss is heavy.

Mr. Miller owned the United States, which was destroyed by the conflagration last year.

The Daily Arrivals

are heavily increasing.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Pardoned by the President.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The President has pardoned George Robinson, Thomas Payne, and Robert Burns, convicted in the United States District Court, June term, 1869, of mutinous conduct at sea, on the ship Taber, of Baltimore, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The President has also remitted the fine imposed upon George Derby and William Calvert, convicted at the same term of fraud in bounty payments, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of $1000 each.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club.

BOSTON, July 13.—At the regatta of the Eastern Yacht Club, off Marblehead, yesterday, the Sadie, of Boston, was the winning boat, Coming being second. The course was fifty miles. The time of Sadie was four hours and twenty-five minutes and of Coming four hours thirty-one minutes and twenty-five seconds.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Asiatic Fleet.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, who sailed in the Colorado from New York, in February, to take command of the Asiatic fleet, writes to the department from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, June 10, that the voyage, so far, had been exceedingly tedious. Gales, headwinds, calms, rains, and squalls attended them to an unusual degree, and delayed the passage very much. All well on board, there being no sickness except a few chronic cases. He found in the harbor of Rio no United States or foreign ships of war. It is understood that nearly all the vessels of the squadrons on that station are detained at Montevideo, in consequence of a revolution which has recently occurred at that place. He was to sail on the 11th of June for Cape Town.

The Midshipmen's Cruise.

Commander J. G. Walker, commanding the Sabine, with midshipmen on board, reports his arrival at Bahia, Brazil, June 13, from a cruise off the coast. He was to fill up with fresh water as rapidly as possible and sail on the 20th of June for Boston.

Naval Matters.

Orders have been issued to fit out the Kansas at the Washington Navy Yard, with despatch, for immediate sea service.

Rear-Admiral M. Smith, late Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, will doubtless be appointed to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, vice Rear-Admiral Dahlgren, deceased.

The Conference Report on the Funding Bill Agreed To.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The conference report on the Funding bill has been made in the Senate. The seventh section, relating to banks, has been struck out, leaving the rest unchanged. The report was at once agreed to by the Senate.

The Canadian Fisheries.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Wilson has been ordered to proceed with the Nipsic from New York to Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, to assist Commander Henry Wilson in carrying out the orders of the department in relation to the fishery question.

The Washington Navy Yard.

Captain T. H. Patterson will assume temporary command of the Washington Navy Yard until a successor to the late Admiral Dahlgren is appointed.

The Miantonomah.

The iron-clad Miantonomah, Commander Whiting, sailed from the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday for Boston.

The Plymouth

has dropped down from the New York to Compass Station, and as soon as she adjusts her compass will sail for Lisbon, Portugal.

Admiral Dahlgren's Funeral.

The funeral of the late Admiral Dahlgren will probably take place on Friday.

Our Iron-clads.

The iron-clads which were laid up at Mound City at the close of the war, about a year ago were gradually sent to New Orleans, where they have been receiving repairs, and will now be brought North, probably to League Island, and the station at New Orleans will be abolished. The Tuscarora will act as convoy to the iron-clads *en route* North.

FROM THE SOUTH.

North Carolina Politics.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.—Colonel Ned M. Waddell, of New Hanover, has been nominated as Conservative candidate for Congress in the Third district, now represented by J. H. Dockery.

FROM NEW YORK.

Arrival of the New French Minister.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamship Lafayette, which arrived this morning, has on board M. Prevost-Paradol, the new French Minister.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Business Falling Off.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

The business of this court is now slacking off considerably as the week draws to a close.

John Griffin was found guilty of stealing a pocket-book containing $5 from a German who was heavily sleeping off the potations he had been indulging in at a tavern on Columbia avenue. When arrested Griffin returned $2 and said he had no more.

Two young men employed as day-workers in the House of Refuge were tried for the larceny of a pair of shoes. The only evidence against them was that of a boy confined in the House, who said he stole the shoes from the regular shop by agreement with these young men, who were to take them out and sell them to raise money for tobacco to chew on the "galorious" Fourth. This fellow's statement being unsupported by any other witness, and being denied positively by the defendants, the jury, of course, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

The regular list of bail cases for to-day in this court contained sixteen cases, none of which are of any importance or interest.

A NEW READING.

A Republican Newspaper Read Out of the Party for Free-trade Proclivities.

At the Lancaster County Republican Convention, held on Monday, Dr. Ziegler, of Mount Joy borough, submitted the following resolutions. (The journal referred to is the Lancaster *Express*):—

Whereas, The doctrine of protection to American products and American labor against foreign competition, by means of a properly adjusted tariff on imports, has always been a cardinal doctrine of the Republican party of Pennsylvania;

And whereas, The settlement of the questions growing out of the contest between slavery and freedom by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the National Constitution has again brought the question of protection prominently before the people of the country;

And whereas, A professedly Republican journal of this county has recently been persistently opposing the policy of protection, therefore be it

Resolved, That as the only representatives of the party organization in this county, we deem it our duty to publicly proclaim the doctrine of protection to American industry as the well-established principle of the Republicans of the "Old Guard."

Resolved, That the doctrine of free trade is hostile to American labor, and at war with the growth, prosperity, and development of our country.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted.

—A hard character was arrested the other day in Chicago and taken to a photograph gallery in order that a counterfeit presentment of his features might be obtained for the adornment of the Police Headquarters and the information of the police officers. The culprit objected, however, to being taken, even by a photographer, and smashed the camera. Finding the supply of instruments on hand too great for the success of that proceeding, he took to smashing his own face, and soon disfigured it beyond all recognition.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TREASURY AND THE GOLD MARKET.

From the N. Y. Times.

Caution is at all times a most desirable quality in a Secretary of the Treasury; at the present moment it is imperatively needed. Theorize as we may in reference to the improvement of our national credit, and our comparative exemption from the immediate effects of a financial shock in Europe, this at least is clear—we cannot too carefully weigh the possible effects of such a shock upon American finance, nor too carefully prepare for contingencies which at any moment may be precipitated upon us. The snake of the gold market is scotched merely, not killed, as the more sanguine have supposed. Whether its capacity for inflicting future mischief shall be great or small depends in no small degree upon the course pursued by the Treasury.

The tendency of the Treasury policy first to force down, and then to keep down, the gold premium, has been derived less from the actual sales of surplus coin than from the known determination of the Secretary to thwart the game of the "bulls" among the speculators by the use of the coin at his command. The "bulls" learned that they were playing not only against the "bears," but against the Government, and prudently withdrew from a contest in which the odds were so decidedly against them. The periodical sales by order of the Treasury may have sometimes served to avert slight fluctuations, the result of legitimate banking necessities; but with the will of the officials at Washington understood, the effect upon the gamblers would probably have been the same, though actual sales had been few and far between. All this implies strength on the part of the Treasury, and strength in this case presupposes a certain accumulation of coin.

We have spoken only of a period during which other causes imparted additional force to the action of the Treasury. There has been no homeward flow of United States bonds: the movement has been quiet, but always in the opposite direction. Enormous amounts of railroad bonds have also been sent to Europe, so serving to adjust temporarily the financial balance, and to keep our gold market in a condition favorable to a decline of the premium.

The events of the last few days should satisfy us that these influences, from which the country has derived much substantial assistance, are exposed to sudden and serious disturbance. Say what we may, Wall street sympathizes with quickened pulsations at the money centres of Europe. With disturbing forces at work there, we cannot hope to preserve absolute unchangeableness here. Matters will exhibit more than ordinary unsettlement if the effect of panic at London, Paris, or Frankfort be to send hither our Government bonds, and to close those markets to the railroad bonds on whose sale there we rely for aid in arranging mercantile differences between the countries. The Treasury will then find itself in conflict with influences less easily controlled than those against which it has hitherto contended. It has thus far sailed in smooth water. Its task will be infinitely more arduous if the natural laws of trade and finance come to the relief of the speculators.

We speak only of what may happen. But the cautious financier will not overlook contingencies so fraught with embarrassment. He will so mould his policy as to be prepared for them. Now, his first essential is a reserve of strength. He must have an accumulation of coin sufficient for much more than every-day purposes. His ability to prevent violent fluctuations in the gold market, and to frustrate the plans to which, at such a time, the speculators will resort, will be, to a large extent, regulated by the amount of coin at his command. The knowledge that it is there, and that in the presence of certain events it will be used to prevent any great vicissitude, will of itself operate beneficially. But no vain display of power will suffice. The Treasury must be positively strong in its own resources, or its hold upon Wall street will indeed be feeble.

This aspect of the subject derives more urgent importance from the evident inclination of Congress to sanction a continuance of the policy which would render any large accumulation of coin impossible. Any financial legislation that may now be adopted should have a direct reference to the perils and probabilities of the hour. These seem to us to suggest the desirableness of a policy which shall enable the Government in some measure to protect the community from disasters which may follow the difficulties now arising on the other side of the sea.

DICKENS AND THE BOSTON BAPTISTS.

From the N. Y. World.

"About fifty Baptist clergymen" of Boston, the telegraph tells us, "have met to consider certain pulpit eulogies on the late Charles Dickens." It is unfortunate that the telegraph does not also tell us what the "certain pulpit eulogies," which it leaves very uncertain pulpit eulogies, may have been. For it is a "far cry" indeed from the sermon in which Dean Stanley in effect adopted the dead novelist's construction of Christianity to the discourse in which a Rev. Mr. Orr kindly refrained from "passing sentence on this foolish creature" upon the ground which, even to this Christian critic himself, must have appeared the inadequate ground that the "foolish creature" would "have to appear before his Judge and Maker;" since it is evident from the rest of his discourses that the pleasing Mr. Orr regarded himself as intrusted with the conduct of a tribunal of at least concurrent jurisdiction with that to the decision of which he assumes so gracefully to defer. Between these poles of theological thought are all the gradations of censure and of praise which the uncounted thousands of pulpiteers who have commented upon the death of Dickens have bestowed upon him and his works. Whether it is the censure or the praise which the Baptist clergy of Boston have been convoked to "consider," and whether their convocation was meant to be for reproof or for encouragement, we are no more able to glean from the account of their meeting than from the record of their action, which is in these terms:—

Resolved, That the position of the Baptist pulpit of Boston and vicinity does not call for any reaffirmation of our principles.

The only ray of light which illuminates the murk of the meeting is found in the fact that the Reverend Mr. Fulton is recorded to have voted alone against this resolution. Coupled with the other fact that this Mr. Fulton, as we dimly remember, took occasion to berate the character and the works of Mr. Dickens, it seems a fair conjecture that the Reverend Mr. Fulton, upon whom the mantle of the Reverend Mr. Kalloch, his spiritual and probably his parochial predecessor, has obviously fallen, caused this meeting to be convoked for the purpose of officially promulgating his opinions. That the meeting should have refused to take action in the premises, in this view of it, means that the Reverend Mr. Fulton is left, where he clearly belongs, in a wretched and monomial minority. Such a consummation is as creditable to the good sense of all the meeting save one as it is discreditable to the head and heart of that one.

The general religious objection to Mr. Dickens' works, so far as they are merely works of fiction, may be simply stated. All novels are bad; *ergo*, some novels are bad, and the writers and readers of Mr. Dickens' novels are under a common ban with the writers and readers of all other novels. Though this feeling will seem to the secular public the offspring of an illiberal prejudice, it certainly does not deserve, any more than any other conscientious conviction, to be considered contemptible. But in a generation in which a French abbe has written, without other professional or literary reproach, so admirable a novel as "Le Maudit," and a Congregationalist minister has written, without prejudice to his professional standing, so wretched a novel as "Norwood," we may fairly set it aside as to the vast majority of men inapplicable.

The special religious objections to Mr. Dickens' works are of a class which the Baptists of Boston certainly deserve credit for declining to "reaffirm." To object to an English novelist, as has been publicly done by the wise Mr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, and the intelligent Mr. Fulton, of Boston, aforesaid, for not making American temperance tracts of his English novels, is as rational as it would be to denounce the Rig Veda for not containing condemnations of the practice of suttee, or the Divine Comedy for omitting strictures on Papal infallibility. The point that Mr. Dickens has never drawn either an amiable or a respectable minister of religion is of much more moment indeed, but it is a point which a body of ministers of religion could not decently urge. Mr. Goldwin Smith has recently attracted upon himself the inextinguishable laughter of mankind by assuming as a graphic description of himself the fictive character of an Oxonian professor who was also a social parasite. If a body of laymen were to resent the delineations of Stiggins and of Chadband, supposing those delineations to be meant as classifications and not as caricatures, their resentment would be respectable. Some such course the laic readers of England and America have tacitly taken by agreeing to consider the unworthy ministers of the novels as specimens of morbid anatomy. But a body of clergymen which undertakes to resent the portraiture thereby confesses its correctness.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TO BE CROSSED BY RAIL.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Germs of invention fructify quickly in the warm atmosphere of progress that fills our time. Our rapidity of motion, as we rush on "ahead," evolves mental as well as physical caloric, and a tiny acorn of thought, dropped by the wayside, quickly yields us the branching oak of a hundredfold practical application. When, some twenty or thirty years ago, canal boats were constructed in sections on our New York and Pennsylvania lines, so that the separate compartments could be caught up bodily, swung to their places on railroad platform cars, and whisked away over the Allegheny Mountains, with all the nicely-packed freight that they contained entirely undisturbed, very few of even the most enterprising engineers could have conjectured that this plan would, within the lifetime of a generation, be developed into an oceanic service on the same principle. The difference of application in the matter which we are about to mention is that the latter case reverses the system, since it takes up freight cars and conveys them on steam vessels across the seas.

Some time ago we stated the proposition of an English engineer to establish a system of pontoon service across the English Channel to the coast of France. This suggestion has been worked up to a point that has brought it before the British Parliament, where, under the title of "A Bill for International Communication," it has been approved, with certain conditions, by a Parliamentary committee. Those conditions preserve intact all rights of admiralty and such as come under the control of the Department of Public Works. The bill, however, will not have the force of law until after the French Government shall have fully adhered to it, nor work be commenced until the capital shall all have been subscribed, with one-half of the same paid in. It is known already that Napoleon III is greatly pleased with the scheme and will favor it in every way. This much having been premised, we may briefly state the exact terms of the project which, when carried into perfect execution, will complete the chain of direct transit for packed merchandise between the British islands and the Italian ports on the Mediterranean, passing through the French and German centres on the way. The same system then applied at those ports—the railroad gauge of track having been modelled in conformity—might, for that matter, send on the identical car that left Glasgow to India, Australia, and after that to America, and so quite around the world.

The protect, then, is to establish a pontoon service between Dover, in England, and the port of Andrecelles, near Boulogne, in France, the pontoons to be made somewhat like our ferry boats, so as to be boarded by trains at either end, and large enough to accommodate at one time twenty-four cars with their locomotive and tender. Each floating platform will measure four hundred and twenty feet in length, and have steam propulsion of sixteen hundred horse-power. The resources of science and the experience of railroading and shipbuilding will be exhausted in rendering the transit as safe and easy as possible. The pontoon boats will, in ordinary weather, glide so smoothly and with such uniformity through the water that the passengers will feel scarcely any sea motion, and the speed attainable is confidently estimated at from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. The computed cost of the works necessary at either port for the embarkation and landing of the trains and the shelter of passengers and goods will be about three million five hundred thousand dollars, while the vessels themselves will cost about six hundred thousand dollars.

This enterprise receives great encouragement from the fact that several of the leading capitalists of Northern France, among whom is Baron Anthony Rothschild, President of the Northern French Railway, are urging the imperial government to construct all the needed works at Andrecelles. Those at Dover are promised by various private parties, and will be put up very rapidly. This weighty enterprise, which is far more of an international than a local character, and which directly interests the governments of the two greatest trading nations of Northern Europe, will render passenger traffic far more easy and agreeable than it is at present, while obviously facilitating the transmission of the mails and of freight immensely. At the same time it will become another bond of good understanding and peace.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN ENGLAND.

From the N. Y. Sun.

A bill giving to married women the right to the control of their own separate property passed the British House of Commons some days ago; but it sticks fast in the House of Lords, which, though willing enough that poor working women should be protected in the enjoyment of their scanty earnings, is not yet quite ready to accord the same privilege to the wealthier classes. To be sure, by the help of documents called marriage settlements, a wife's lands and money may now be kept safe from her husband's clutches; but to allow the same result to be reached without the aid of lawyers, and the payment to them of enormous fees, is to the Lords an innovation not to be endured. So the bill has gone to a special committee, whence if it emerges at all, it will probably be with such changes as will make it a measure of only partial justice.

In fact, the question of women's rights shows better than any other the chaotic condition of public opinion in England on the great reforms of the day, and its general backwardness of development as compared with our own country. While there are perhaps more Englishmen than Americans who are prepared to put women on precisely the same footing, politically and socially, as men, there are yet a vast number who, like the members of the House of Lords, hate to give to them even the untrammelled ownership of property earned or inherited without any intervention of their husbands. Long ago, while Lady Caroline Norton was making Europe ring with the story of her wrongs in being compelled to allow her husband to pocket the fruits of her literary labors, we had passed a law in this State which removed all distinctions as to the rights of property between married and unmarried women. And yet, after the lapse of twenty-two years since we first set them the example, we have the spectacle of the highest dignitaries of the kingdom of Great Britain hesitating to imitate us. Arguments which have been refuted over and over again, by experience as well as theoretically, are brought forward anew as worthy of grave consideration; and it is seriously urged that a measure which with us has produced no evil whatever, will overturn the foundations of British society.

One can hardly help suspecting, in view of the attitude of the Lords on this question, that they are more influenced by motives of a selfish, personal nature, than by a regard for British domestic happiness. It has been so long the fashion for the scions of noble families to supply the waste or the absence of pecuniary means by marriages with rich plebeians, that it would no doubt be a severe deprivation to them to have the law so changed as to render their wives instead of themselves the real heads of their establishments. For, however willing a man may be to take money by marriage, he does not like to be reminded of his obligations every day of his life. If, without any settlement, in the arrangement of which the future husband must necessarily be consulted, a wealthy bride could go right on, and, when the honeymoon has waned, fall back on her dividends and her rents the same as if she were still unmarried, it would make it rather awkward for the other and impecunious party to the arrangement. He would have rank and title, but she would have the money, and that is the main thing after all. No wonder that peers with large families of sons to provide for, or with empty coffers of their own that need replenishing, cling with obstinacy to the good old custom, which transfers absolutely to the husband on the wedding day all the wife's personalty, and the usufruct of all her real estate.

PHILADELPHIA'S SPHYNX-READER

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Nature proves a little too much for even the omniscient town-bred reporter. Now a prize-fight, an opera, or a new panier, can be grappled with successfully: there is a technical slang known to all newspaper men which takes the place of knowledge. But what can he do with these obstinately uncultured seas or hills? Usually he gives them the go-by altogether, and falls back on trenchant critiques of the hotel bill of fare or glowing descriptions of the "magnificent sea-side cottage where our distinguished fellow-citizen dispenses a refined hospitality," or votes nature a bore and grimly possesses his soul in patience till the end of his summer holiday.

But our neighbors of Philadelphia are able to rise equal to the occasion. They have a poet who chucks Nature under the chin, evidently mistaking her for a chambermaid or saucy shop-girl. There is a peculiar flavor in his descriptions which suggests a Swinburne turned milliner. He represents himself as "embracing and being embraced by the lovely mountains." "Miss Summer has put on her most elaborate dress," he informs us, and gives us a hint that she is *au fait* to Paris colors in the fact that "the tapering fingers of the willows that dabble in the streams wear their deepest gloves of green." "His Majesty the Sun" appears to have Don Juanistic propensities and "has kissed the trees until they blush all over, conscious that the fruits of his wooing will appear in due season." Not at all disturbed by this phenomenon of red trees in June, our poet proceeds complacently to describe the frogs as playing the overture to the vernal opera, and the winged Parepas twittering without money and without price, all for his behoof. Madame Nature evidently knows "the Groves of Blarney."

"An' it's here you'll find the swallows warbling
The frogs disporting in the verdant mud—
The cows give milk both night and morning,
And all to welcome bold Ballen-a-fud."

Our poet summons his companions ecstatically to join him. Come ye brain-workers! Come to me nearer heaven! Taste with me the grandure and the breezes! "The sphynx it appears was Nature and not Life, and the world is tired of waiting for the man to read her riddle." Philadelphia has found him.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

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GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

11 2

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,	James J. Nichols,
Jabez M. Tipton,	Charles Brown,
G. F. Myers,	Absalom Cryers,
Henry Adler,	John Baker,
Lewis Scarce,	William Roberts,
Samuel B. Pingrey,	E. S Wilson,
Martin Hart,	G. W. Hopkins & Son,
William Douglas,	L. B. Dresser,
William Chamberlin,	William Rafferty,
Daniel K. Colby,	J. H. Painter,
Walter Smith,	M. Barnes,
Samuel B. Wilcox,	R. J. Black,
William F. Willis,	R. Blair,
Henry Lovell,	Mark Ferrill,
John Dockendorff,	John Anderson,
David Lozen,	John W. Walden,
J. H. Keller,	William Scrioner,
William Davis,	William Callahan,
William Ferry,	Jonn B. Jones,
Charles Nodine,	John H. Anxes,
A. S. Young,	A. H. Whitner.
Sanford Crocks,	

6 27 t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

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Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York 427mwf

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

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CAPITAL, $2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 203 BROADWAY,
New York.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 30 3m

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
5 Also, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 6 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,

are now receiving freight at
5 cents per 100 pounds,
4 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
3 3 3 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR TEXAS PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP YAZOO

WILL SAIL FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT,

On WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 8 A. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with Morgan's lines from New Orleans to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, at as low rates as by any other route.

Through bills of lading also given to all points on the Mississippi river, between New Orleans and St. Louis, in connection with the St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

For further information apply to

WILLIAM L. JAMES,
General Agent,
7 11 5t No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.
The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 16, at 8 A. M.
The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 16.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West, in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.
Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.
Rates as low as by any other route.
Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 26, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	11
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	28

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 9th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11

SHIPPING.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence sailing on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
3 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila

Ladies' and Gents' Watches

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Solid Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery Plated Ware, etc. 11 5 fmwf

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

INSTRUCTION.

EDGEHILL, MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., WILL BE opened for SUMMER BOARDERS from July 1 to September 15, 1870.

The House is new and pleasantly located, with plenty of shade. Rooms large and airy, a number of them communicating, and with first-class board.

A few families can be accommodated by applying early.

For particulars call on or address

REV. T. W. CATTELL,
7 1 Merchantville, N. J.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 13. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.
6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 1f

PATENTS.

PATENTS.

OFFICES FOR PROCURING

Patents in the United States and Foreign Countries,

FORREST BUILDINGS,
119 S. FOURTH St., Philada.,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
SEVENTH Street, above F,
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office),
WASHINGTON, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney-at-Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Offices Philadelphia. 10 mwf

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1870.

On the petition of HARVEY B. INGHAM

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A quarterly meeting of the General Baptist Association of Pennsylvania was held yesterday afternoon, at the Baptist Publication Rooms, Arch street, near Fifth. Samuel A. Crozier, President; Rev. Levi Beck, Secretary. After the regular routine of business a report was read showing that 24 missionaries are employed on the field in charge of the board, who during the quarter baptized 44 persons, preached 731 sermons, and made over 1100 pastoral visits. The Treasurer reported the receipts from the 1st of January until the 1st of July at $8000. A number of applications were received from poor churches asking for aid, and after which the board adjourned.

—Extra early peaches have already been shipped over the Delaware Railroad to this city and New York from the lower part of Somerset county, Md. In about a week shipments will commence from other stations along the line of the Delaware road. The crop, it is now said, promises to be equal to that of last year.

—Notwithstanding the great heat of yesterday the vast Academy of Music was thronged by a brilliant audience, the occasion being the celebration of the first annual commencement exercises of the graduating pupils of the senior classes of our grammar schools. The programme, which was published in THE TELEGRAPH the day previous, was observed.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 113⅜.

—Consul Biddle is quite ill in Havana with yellow fever.

—The Democratic Representatives have signed an address to the President indorsing Hon. G. S. Orth for the Berlin mission.

—At a meeting of the slave-owners, held in Havana on Monday, a committee was appointed to draw up an emancipation plan.

—An Orange riot occurred at Elm Park, N. Y., yesterday, in which three persons were killed and four others fatally wounded and a large number seriously injured.

—A party prospecting, while on their way from San Francisco to Arizona, was surrounded by Indians. The men succeeded in cutting their way through the savages, killing and wounding thirty of them.

—On Monday night twenty convicts, while being marched back from work to the State Prison, in Richmond, rose against their guards, one of whom was shot dead. Two convicts escaped.

—In the United States Senate, after the close of our report yesterday, another conference on the Army Appropriation bill was appointed. A conference report on the bill for compensation of jurors of United States Courts was agreed to. The Sundry Appropriation bill was passed in evening session.

In the House, Mr. Schenck, from the conference committee on the Funding bill, made a report, which was rejected by a vote of 101 to 90, and another conference was appointed.

Foreign Affairs.

—The drouth in France continues.

—Prince Leopold has withdrawn his acceptance of Prim's offer.

—Leopold's father telegraphed to Prim that he would refuse the crown for his son, even if elected by the Spanish people.

—According to the *Liberte*, France has sent no special envoy to Russia, but has one on his way to Vienna to propose an offensive and defensive alliance.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 4 39 | MOON RISES..... 8 20
SUN SETS..... 7 31 | HIGH WATER..... 1 48

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD, CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Manch'r.	Liverpool	New York	June 25
South America.	Rio Janeiro	New York	June 25
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Italy	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	June 29
Erin	Liverpool	New York	June 29
Frankfort	Bremen	New York	June 30
Parana	London	New York	July 2
Lafayette	Brest	New York	July 2
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York via H.	July 2
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	July 2

FOR EUROPE.

Nevada	New York	Liverpool	July 13
China	New York	Liverpool	July 13
Batavia	New York	Liverpool	July 14
Holland	New York	Liverpool	July 16
India	New York	Glasgow	July 16
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
Hermann	New York	Bremen	July 16
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	July 20
Cambria	New York	Glasgow	July 23
Erin	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Wash'ton.	New York	Liverpool	July 23
C. of Antwerp.	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 26
Parana	New York	London	July 30
France	New York	Liverpool	July 30
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	July 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana	July 14
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	July 15
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 16
Geo. Washton.	New York	New Orleans	July 16
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 19
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	July 20

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig H. Houston, French, Boston, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr Ocean Belle, Coffin, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, Salem, Souder & Adams.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Washington Booth, Gunby, 58 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Bark S. W. Holbrook, Polleys, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Thomas Wattson & Sons—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
N. G. bark Richard, Crepin, 8 days from Boston, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamtug S. J. Christian, Fowler, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship Washington, Booth, from Liverpool. Captain Fowler reports having passed a light Norwegian bark off Reedy Island, coming up.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 12.—Four barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

E. C. Potter, with empty barrels, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 12.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Sary Gamp, Harvest Queen, A. F. Taylor, L. Newkumet, and Dan Robinson, all with coal for N. York.

Harvest Moon, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 13.—The Tom, with coal, for Baltimore, left yesterday. L.S.C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., July 12.—Bark Crescent and brig Robert Dillon went to sea last night.

Passed out, bark Pulcenella, and a brig and 3 schrs unknown.

In harbor, a brig unknown, from above; bark Mary Bentley, for New York; schr Webster Barnard, Smith, 10 days from St. Johns, P. R., for orders.

Wind S. W. Thermometer, 80.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Record, Colfar, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult.

Ship Leonidas, Gates, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was off the Skerrie 10 P. M. 29th ult.

Steamer Wyoming, Peal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Ocean Queen, Conner, from Aspinwall 3d inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer City of Baltimore, Delamotte, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.

Br. steamer Iowa, Ovenstone, sailed from Glasgow 29th ult. for New York.

Steamer Tambo, from Wilmington, Del., for the river Amazon, arrived at St. Thomas July 1, and sailed for her destination on the 3d.

Steamer Bienville, Baker, from New Orleans for New York, at Havana 11th inst.

Steamer Rapidan, Whitehurst, sailed from Havana 6th inst. for New York.

Steamer South America, Tinklepaugh, at St. Thomas 30th ult. for New York, and proceeded for Rio Janeiro.

Steamer William Taber, Cook, 8 days from St. Thomas, in ballast, at New York 11th inst. The W. T. cleared at New York for San Francisco, and put into Bermuda on the 18th. On the passage out the crew became mutinous, in which the captain (Hutchinson) was also implicated; put into St. Thomas, and was ordered by the American Consul to return to the United States, and put Capt. Plummer in charge; part of the original crew were brought back in irons.

Steamer Liberty, Reed, from Havana 6th via Key West 7th, at Baltimore 11th inst.

Steamer Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston 11th instant.

Steamers Mariposa, Kemble, and Crescent City, Norton, at New Orleans 10th inst. from New York.

Steamer St. Louis, Whitehead, sailed from New Orleans 9th inst. for New York.

Steamer Sherman, Crowell, sailed from New Orleans 10th inst. for New York.

Bark J. H. Dillingham, Mudgett, for Philadelphia, was loading at Cardenas 1st inst.

Bark Sea Breeze, Moffat, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 28th ult.

Bark Forest Eagle, Hosmer, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Liverpool 28th ult.

Bark Lucy and Paul, Scheel, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 29th ult.

Bark Dee Hoop, Mannekin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pillau 24th ult.

Brig B. F. Nash, Ray, hence, at Salem 9th inst.

Brig James Pike, Phalen, at Cardenas 1st inst. for Philadelphia in 2 days.

Brig Torrent, Gould, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schr Addie Ryerson, Houghton, hence, at Portland 10th inst.

Schr Dolphin, Rose, hence, at Baltimore 11th inst.

Schr Henrietta, Simmons, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem 9th inst.

Schr D. Gifford, Reeves, hence, at Salem 8th inst.

Schr John A. Crawford, Young, hence, at Danvers 10th inst.

Schrs M. W. Griffin, Griffin, and Fannie G. Warner, Dickinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 10th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, hence, at Fall River 9th inst.

Schr Addie L. Cutler, Smith, hence, at Newburyport 1st inst.

Schrs Sallie B., Bateman; S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman; and Gov. Burton, Ludlow, hence, arrived at Boston 9th inst.

Schrs Charles H. Moller, Brown, and J. S. Shindler, Lee, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Lizzie Batchelder (of Philadelphia), English, 15 days from Trinidad, arrived at N. York yesterday.

Schr George Hotchkiss, Rackett, from New Haven for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Isabella Thompson, Endicott, hence, at Providence 10th inst.

Schrs Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from South Amboy, and No. 43, Baldwin, from Elizabethport, at Providence 10th inst.

Schr William Bordman, Billard, from Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia, at New York 11th inst.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, hence, at Nantucket 6th instant.

Schr S. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, s'ld from Providence 9th inst.

Schrs James S. Hewitt, Foster; T. E. McLellan, Tarr; Bonny Boat, Kelley; M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer; F. W. Pratt, Nickerson; M. R. Coyne, Sprague; C. E. Jackson, Cain; Anna Megee, Jones; D. S. Siner, Huntley; C. P. Stickney, Matthews; Jacob Kenzie, Steelman; Ella, Gray; Romp, Miller; J. T. Weaver, Weaver; West Dennis, Crowell; A. M. Chadwick, Coan; S. V. Carver, Norwood; and W. G. Dearborn, Scull, hence, at Boston 11th inst.

Schrs John Cadwalader, Townsend; Ploughboy, Hallett; Eva Bell, Barrett; Marietta Tilton, Fitzinger; R. Peterson, English; C. W. Locke, Huntley; Western Star, Crowell; Caroline Kienzie, Studans; Jesse Wilson, Connelly; Lottie Wells, Wells; J. V. Wellington, Chipman; A. H. Edwards, Bartlett; David Collins, Townsend; J. K. Manning, Gandy; Curtis Tilton, Somers; Marshal Perrin, Packard; Sarah J. Bright, Shaw; Melona M. Knowles, Hall; and L. Frazier, Steelman, hence, at Boston 10th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Bark James A. Borland, at this port 6th inst. from Cadiz, reports having passed June 10, lat. 38 52, long. 44 16, a large conical iron buoy, with a black bottom, red top, with the figure 2 on it in black.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

CONSULATE OF GREECE, BOSTON, June 8, 1870.—Notice is hereby given that a new lighthouse has been erected on the summit of the island of Strongele, the southernmost of the Lichades Islands, situated in the Gulf of Curypus, abreast of the Malea Bay.

The light is white, flashed and revolving once in every three minutes. The height is 41 metres above the surface of the sea and 9 above the ground, and on clear nights should be seen from a distance of 16 miles.

The lighthouse, which is a white tower, is built upon the house of its keepers; its nautical position is 38 deg. 49 min. 20 sec. N., 22 deg. 49 min. 27 sec. E. from Greenwich, and 20 deg. 29 min. 18 sec. E. from Paris. J. M. RODOCANACHI, Consul.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners, late trading as Baker & Farley, having petitioned for their discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 29th day of July, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 419 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupts may be finished and any business of meeting required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to his duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August, 1870, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Attested by the Clerk and Register, in the name of the Judge, under seal of the Court. 7 13 w3t

ESTATE OF WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the estate of WILLIAM J. ROBERTS, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims will present the same without delay, to

EDWIN ROBERTS, No. 508 MARKET Street, JOHN K. MURPHY, GERMANTOWN, } Executors,

Or to their Attorney, JOHN ROBERTS, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street.

6 29 w6t*

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,

Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.

OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.

A large selection.

PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised very low prices.

RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.

ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.

JAMES S EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION

HAIR CURLERS,

AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES

(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,

6 23 6m No 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING, SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 509 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 30 m w 3m

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT

OF THE

AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK,

On the 31st day of December, 1869.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	961·65
" in Chatham National Bank	3,055·31
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	47,628·98
Bonds and Mortgages	3,000·00
United States Bonds issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company—par value $100,000. Market value	106,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due	87·50
Premium Loans endorsed on the Policies	15,896·93
Office Furniture	3,000·00
Revenue Stamps	60·80
Bills Receivable	724·84
Deferred Premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi-annual premiums for the year	23,757·54
	$204,173·55
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	$1,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company	6,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, estimated	59,063·34
	$66,063·34
Amount of cash premiums received	30,951·47
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium endorsed with policies	16,198·93
Interest received from investments	6,242·23
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	12·16
	$53,314·79
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$320·14
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	27,927·65
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,493·84
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	22,271·40
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1870.

(Signed) A. H. NONES, Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE,

Superintendent of Agencies in Eastern Pennsylvania,

OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,

6 29 w/m6t PHILADELPHIA.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwf1y No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Each buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER, 12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. Apply to AARON HURLEY, 6 15 No. 369 S. SEVENTH Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE, JOHN P. LEVY, 5 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,

JOHN H. MURPHY, President,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MANUFACTURE WROUGHT-IRON PIPE and Sundries for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters. WORKS, TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets. Office and Warehouse, 4 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH Street.

USE CHAMBERS' STAR INK.

EVANS, STODDART & CO., 7 9 fmw1m No. 140 SANSOM Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
80,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	80,000·00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	92,000·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
8,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 50 shares stock	7,500·00
$46,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	$46,900·00
$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·0 Cost, $1,215,622·21.	
Real Estate	36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	223,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:— Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·25
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
Cash in Bank $168,318·68	
Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
	$1,552,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel R. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade.
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

Life Insurance for the People!

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA,

OFFICE:

No. 701 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

To place Life Insurance within reach of all, has adopted a system of

MONTHLY PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS

Peculiarly adapted to the ability of ALL WORKING FOR SALARIES OR WAGES.

Special attention is called to this Company's

GRADUATING POLICY,

An original feature, designed to protect shareholders in Building Associations, and all others who have borrowed money or purchased property payable in instalments extending over a series of years, by CANCELLING any balance of indebtedness remaining UNPAID in case of DEATH.

THIS COMPANY ISSUES

All the ordinary forms of Life and Endowment Policies at low rates of Premium, on the Participating Plan, with but few restrictions as to occupation, and NONE AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

Pamphlets containing full information may be obtained at the Company's office.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.
LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

B. E. DAVIS, Superintendent of Agencies. [4 9 6m

Active and responsible men wanted as Agents.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731·67

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,425,731·67
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

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Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
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Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. B. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. HIPPLER, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794.	JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,844
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	29,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	231,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	95,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,00
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	80,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brock,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

ASSETS $200,000.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.

OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones,
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
Charles H. Stokes.	

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 am w3m

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full)	$200,000·00
CASH Assets, July 1, 1870	550,732·90

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
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JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

4 6 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

PLATED WARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

JEWELLERS,

No. 902 CHESNUT Street,

Call attention to their very complete and regularly maintained stock of

ELEGANT PLATED WARES

FROM THE

Gorham Manufacturing Company,

Whose productions are universally admitted to have introduced a higher style of ART than has hitherto been found in such manufactures.

They have a very full line of

COFFEE AND TEA SERVICES,

DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES

TUREENS, GAME DISHES, VEGETABLE DISHES

PITCHERS, WAITERS, GOBLETS, CUPS,

CAKE BASKETS, ETC. ETC.

NEW, USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL PIECES

SIGNED FOR FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

Complete Table Outfits

In plain practical designs and matching throughout

At Fixed Prices, commending them to closest buyers.

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CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH and GEORGE Streets.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT for the benefit of Mr. WILLIAM FALLOWFIELD, the blind Pianist and Vocalist,

TUESDAY EVENING, July 26.

On this occasion the following gentlemen have kindly volunteered to appear:—E. L. Batchelor, Pianist; John Baker, Baritone; James Fielding, Miniature Organ; William Pulman, Violinist; W. Markward, the Renowned Comic; Charles Drew, Balladist; Thomas Lachall, Champion Bone Player; Ed. Chew, Celebrated Clog Dancer; William Fallowfield, Blind Vocalist.

Come and stretch forth a hand like a brother,
Remember that life's but a span,
'Tis our duty to help one another,
And do a good turn when we can.

Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1870.

THE TREATY OF PRAGUE.

The latest rumors from Europe state that Prince Leopold has telegraphed to Madrid declining to accept the throne of Spain, and that consequently there is a probability that the war cloud may blow over, provided France does not insist upon the observance of the treaty of Prague by Prussia. It was evident from the first that the nomination of Prince Leopold to the Spanish throne was merely used by France as a pretext for bringing about a long-desired conflict with Prussia. Not only does the increased power and importance of the last-named power, under the aggressive policy of Bismarck, threaten the supremacy of France and render a collision with her liable to occur at any time, but the French Emperor has been steadily losing ground with his own people of late years; and he is well aware that a successful foreign war is almost the only way by which he can regain his prestige and establish the empire on a firm basis. Having every reason, therefore, to seek a quarrel with Prussia, it is of course not extremely difficult to find a bone of contention, and the treaty of Prague will answer for something to fight about quite as well as the nomination of Prince Leopold. In the controversy, thus far, Prussia has apparently acted entirely on the defensive, and has succeeded in throwing the whole onus of the quarrel on France. The probabilities are, however, that Bismarck is quite as ready to fight as Napoleon; and as the attitude and tone of the latter have been particularly dictatorial and insulting, the national pride of the whole Prussian nation will undoubtedly be aroused to such an extent that they will give a most enthusiastic support to the government in case it refuses to accede to the demands of France.

The treaty of Prague, which has thus become the important feature in the controversy, was concluded on the 30th of August, 1866, between Austria and Prussia, after the signal defeat of the former at Sadowa and Koniggratz. By this treaty Austria withdrew from the German Confederation, recognized the North German Union, with Prussia at its head, and yielded up to Prussia her rights in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with the proviso that if the people of the northern districts of Schleswig should by a free vote elect to unite with Denmark, they should be ceded to that power. Prussia for her part consented to recognize a union of the German States south of the River Main, under the auspices of Austria, if any such should be concluded, and various other matters of detail which have no reference to the present controversy. In the organization of the North German Confederacy, Prussia endeavored to grasp as much and to yield as little as possible. France obtained from her a promise to destroy the fortress of Luxemburg before she would consent to Prussia taking possession of Hanover, and France has also claimed that the abandonment of Mayence was agreed upon under that section of the treaty which ceded the territory south of the River Main to Austria.

Prussia has not only neglected thus far to carry out her agreement with regard to Schleswig-Holstein, but she has endeavored to maintain her control of the two strong strategic points named. Her garrison holds Mayence and is a standing threat both to Austria and France, and although the troops have been withdrawn from Luxemburg and the dismantlement of the fortress commenced, there has been no disposition to hurry the work, and Luxemburg remains to-day really as strong as it ever was. France now demands that the Schleswig-Holstein affair shall be settled by Prussia, that the liberties of the South German States shall be guaranteed, and that the fortress of Mayence shall be evacuated. Luxemburg does not come into the controversy at present, because Prussia has, nominally at least, kept her agreement with regard to it, but in case of hostilities breaking out the instant occupation of this strong position by Prussia will demonstrate her estimation of its value and the reason for not wishing to hasten its destruction.

The real cause of this contest is the same as that which brought about the majority of the wars in which France and the German powers have been engaged. France has ever been eager to include in her territory the whole of the west bank of the Rhine, but has never yet been able to accomplish it. If this object of Gallic ambition could be gained the whole of Germany would be at the mercy of France, whereas, under existing circumstances, the Rhenish provinces form a sort of neutral ground which serves to maintain the balance of power. The preponderating influence of Prussia in these provinces has been a source of annoyance to France ever since the treaty of Prague, and as the Emperor has both a national and a personal reason for precipitating a conflict, the withdrawal of Prince Leopold is not likely to affect the situation materially.

John Bull, by way of revenging himself for our refusal to permit Canada to impose on us a reciprocity treaty, has determined to commence a petty war on the New England fishermen. We should take good care to prevent this contemptible stroke of British statesmen from forcing us to adopt a policy injurious to American interests. We should continue to oppose free trade with Canada, even if the supplies of codfish are to be diminished. If the British American colonies absolutely need free American markets for their support, they should be compelled to seek them through annexation. We trust that our Government will not be induced to abandon this attitude by any device that Great Britain can invent.

CAMERON'S CULPABILITY.

Our strictures on Senator Cameron's shameful skulking on the income tax have compelled him to exhaust his fertile ingenuity to break, if possible, the tide of reprobation that has surged against him. At first it was authoritatively announced by telegraph from Washington that Senator Cameron had paired with Senator Anthony, and yesterday a morning contemporary gave the same explanation of Cameron's failure to vote, and called upon us to retract. It happens, however, that Senator Anthony was not paired at all, as the record shows, and that explanation, originally thrown out by Cameron and reiterated by his apologists, fails because it is false.

Finding that the story of pairing with Anthony would not hold water, Senator Cameron next gave out that he was paired with Senator Sprague. The explanation of pairing with Sprague has a shadow of merit, but it has not the substance of truth. It is true that Senator Cameron paired with Sprague about the 1st of July, to enable him to go home to spend the Fourth, and Mr. Sprague so stated; but Senator Cameron had returned and been in his seat some time before the test vote was had on striking the income tax out of the bill, and his pair with Sprague was ended.

On the night that the tie vote was had, when his vote would have saved the nation from the triumph of the ring on gross receipts, he was in the Senate a very short time before the vote was taken, and he must have left knowing that a vote would certainly be reached within an hour. It was his duty not to pair or to skulk from his place when an issue of such moment was to be determined. Who doubts that he would have been in his place, not only voting but lobbying from chair to chair, to save his ring of speculators, had gross receipts been in danger?—but when they were safe from taxation he retired gracefully, on the eve of the vote; and now, in his confusion, conflicting stories of pairing with two Senators are thrown out to shield Mr. Cameron from his ill-concealed perfidy. He was there a few minutes before the vote was taken—why did he not stay? If he did pair, with whom did he pair? Was it Anthony? If so, Anthony cheated him. Was it Sprague? If so, had not the pair expired when Cameron returned from Harrisburg? There is a strange discrepancy out, looking at the explanation from every stand-point, and Cameron should at once proceed to explain his confused explanations.

WINDING UP THE SESSION.

The House of Representatives yesterday afternoon, on motion of Mr. Schenck, suspended the rules which prohibit bills being sent to either house or to the President during the last three days of the session. This is according to the almost invariable custom, and in view of this custom we fail to see any good reason for keeping the suspended regulations in the manual of the House. Whole weeks of valuable time have been absolutely wasted by both houses, and now that but two full working days of the session are left, there is the same grand rush and clatter in the legislative mill that we are accustomed to witness at the close of a session. Such vital measures as the Funding bill, upon the provisions of which the future financial policy and credit of the country in great degree depend, are incomplete, because each house has its favorite theory, and if the bill is to be perfected at all, it must be done in a conference committee. The powers delegated to the two houses by the Constitution are redelegated by them to a bare half dozen Congressmen, who will, perhaps, do the best they can in the time at their command, but who are absolutely incapable of patching up the financial system of the country in a few hours. Several vital measures have already been thus summarily digested, and several of great importance are still pending because of differences between the two houses. All this is the legitimate fruit of the tardy manner in which Congressmen have faced their duties during the unusually long session just drawing to a close, and a still further result is the abandonment of all attempts at disposing of some questions, like the case of Georgia, until next winter. But, then, the sessions of Congress usually wind up in this fashion.

THE NEW YORK RIOT.

A serious riot occurred at New York yesterday between a party of Orangemen, who were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and a party of three hundred Irish laborers. Three persons were killed during the affray, and a large number were severely wounded. Each party charges its adversary with being the aggressor, the Catholics alleging that the Orangemen played party tunes, used insulting epithets, and finally threw stones at the workmen before the latter made an attack; while the Orangemen allege that the workmen were the first assailants. Whatever may be the facts, foreigners of either faction sadly abuse the freedom of this country when they seek to transfer the quarrels of the Old World to our soil, and to disturb the public peace here by their differences of opinion about a battle fought many years ago on the other side of the Atlantic. If they cannot forget their ancient animosities, they should at least refrain from irritating public demonstrations, and strive to forget Old World victories or defeats in the common glories of American citizenship. They should seek to understand and to act upon new and live issues appertaining to their present position, instead of perpetuating bootless quarrels.

The United States Steamer Mohican recently captured a filibustering or piratical steamer, the Forward, which it is alleged was fitted out by citizens of California for a piratical cruise in the waters of the Pacific coast of Mexico, with the intention of capturing a Panama steamer if a favorable opportunity for such an achievement was presented. Our gentle brothers on the other side of the continent are growing strong enough to feel anxious to share the dangers, profits, and glories of filibustering with the adventurers of the Atlantic coast, and the disastrous termination of their late adventure may exert a useful influence in prompting them to exert their energies hereafter in a more legitimate direction. Piracy, in an open or disguised form, deserves no countenance from any quarter in this age. If the facts have been truthfully reported, the Mohican has only done its share of the duty devolving upon the war vessels of all civilized countries.

"Shoo-fly" Cox took rather a lofty flight in the House yesterday. In the course of his remarks in opposition to the conference report on the Funding bill, he declared that the only panacea of the country was "a fair, gradual, and honest resumption of specie payments." All sensible men will agree with him in this, but there is likely to be some expressions of doubt as to the possibility of bringing it about through the agency of the alliance proposed by Mr. Cox. "God, the laws of trade, commerce, and Democracy," are the forces which Mr. Cox invites into the field, side by side, to fight for resumption. This quadruple alliance presents some strange features, and it is extremely doubtful if its component parts will harmonize sufficiently for an effective warfare upon the Republican party. If the alliance proposed by Mr. Cox were a tripartite one alone, with the Democratic element left out, there might be some reason for fear and trembling in the Republican camp.

A Washington despatch says "the *Globe* will cost the Forty-first Congress about $600,000," one-third of which expense arises from printing speeches which are never delivered and documents which are never read. The maxim that "talk is cheap" evidently does not apply to Congressional speeches. They are fearfully expensive, and impose a dreadful tax upon the time, the patience, and the purse of the nation. Nine-tenths of all this bulky nonsense is made up of ridiculous personal explanations and buncombe bosh. The newspapers furnish to the mass of the people, gratuitously, all the Congressional proceedings that they care to see, and it is high time that the large sum now squandered annually to enrich the printer of the *Globe* and to gratify the vanity of Congressional noodles should be devoted to a more useful purpose.

DISPOSAL OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

During the year ending June 30, 1869, over seven and a half millions of acres of the public lands were disposed of in the following manner:—

	Acres.
Cash sales, including a small amount of military scrip	2,899,544·30
Locations of military bounty-land warrants	449,780·00
Homestead entries under the acts of 1862, 1864, and 1866	2,737,365·05
Locations of agricultural college scrip, under act of July 2, 1862	352,664·86
Certified to railways and wagon roads, under various acts of Congress	746,769·51
Acres approved to States as swamp land, under act of September 28, 1850, 451,295·30, and selected as indemnity for lands in place, covered by adverse rights, 4,474·19; total	455,768·49
Locations of Indian scrip	24,269·76
Aggregate during the year	7,666,151·97

The total shows an increase, as compared with the fiscal year next preceding, of over one million acres. The cash receipts during the year ending June 30, 1869, for ordinary sales and pre-emptions, including a small quantity of military scrip received as money; for the $5 and $10 homestead payments; for the commissions on homesteads; for fees in the location of agricultural college scrip; for same in the location of military warrants; for fees in pre-emption cases, on donations on railroad selections, and on certified transcripts, under the acts of 1861 and 1864, make an aggregate of $4,472,886·28, an increase over the year preceding of $2,840,140·28. From the returns, so far as received, it is estimated that for the quarter ending 30th September, 1869, there have been taken by cash sales, bounty-land locations, homestead entries, and agricultural college scrip, about one million seven hundred thousand acres, and that the cash receipts for that quarter for sales and warrant fees compare well, and reach in the aggregate nearly a million dollars.

The locations of military bounty land warrants and of agricultural college scrip during the aforesaid fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, exhibit a decrease as compared with the year preceding, while the other items present a marked advance, especially the homestead entries and cash sales, the latter embracing more than three times the quantity sold during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, and the total quantity disposed of is greater than in any previous fiscal year since 1860.

"From the data above presented," says the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a bulky volume of over 400 pages which has just reached us from the Government Printing Office, "it is evident that American civilization is expanding at an accelerating ratio over the continent. The very large advance in the homestead, pre-emption entries, cash sales, and military bounty-land warrant locations, indicates a gratifying increase in the number of freeholds, being mostly appropriated by actual settlers of small farms, generally not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres each. The land concessions under grants for railroads, so far as it is possible to gather from public information, exhibit a tendency also to subdivision of proprietorship. The experience of the world has shown that such tendencies are in the direction of a normal civilization, by enlarging the number of persons having a landed interest in the preservation of social order."

Texas always was strong in adjectives, and it is a good sign to find that her newspapers have stopped heaping them upon the "niggers" long enough to pitch into the strong-minded women. The Byran *Appeal*, for example, thanks God that it has heard of no Southern woman "perambulating the country with green spectacles and hermaphrodite apparel preaching 'Women's Rights,' 'Free Love,' and 'Spiritualism,'" as it has often seen "those lantern-jawed, thin-shanked and fork-tongued strong-minded women do who hail from that region whereof Boston is the social centre."

—Stories about the curious antics of lightning are plentiful this season. While a man in Elko, Cal., was recently at work on a telegraph wire, with the end of it in his hand, a flash struck the line some distance away, instantly split three of the man's fingers, passed up his arm, across his breast, and down his side, darting out at his knee, leaving a blackened orifice like a bullet-hole, and plunging into the ground. The man was knocked senseless, but soon recovered, and professed to feel all the better for the little shock. The sensation, he said, was not very painful, but seemed like the pricking of sharp pins.

—Nearly 1400 volumes were added to the Boston Public Library during the months of March, April, and May.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FOR

STYLE AND BEAUTY,

FOR

CAREFUL WORKMANSHIP,

FOR

ELEGANCE OF FIT,

THERE IS NO

CLOTHING

COMPARABLE TO THE PRESENT

SUMMER STOCK

AT

JOHN WANAMAKER'S,

818 AND 820

CHESNUT STREET.

☞ N O T I C E.

The WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will sell EXCURSION TICKETS TO CAPE MAY on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, good to return on the following Monday, to accommodate those who wish to attend the Grand Ball of the New York 7th Regiment.

7 13 2t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'

GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE

WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,

AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,

[4 15tf4p

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.

To accommodate those desiring to see the GRAND REVIEW of the 7TH NEW YORK REGIMENT, the WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY will run a SPECIAL EXCURSION TRAIN to CAPE MAY on FRIDAY, July 15, 1870, last boat leaving MARKET Street wharf, upper side, at 6 A. M.; returning, leaves Cape May at 6 P. M. Excursion fare, $2. Tickets for sale at the Continental Hotel and Market street wharf.

7 12 3t W. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

☞ OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA Passenger Railway Company, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 22d instant.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,

7 13 6t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1870.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 15th inst, and stand closed until the day of payment of the next semi-annual dividend.

J. PARKER NORRIS,

7 12 3t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 4130 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 14th instant. Transfer books will be closed until the 14th instant.

7 6 10t WILLIAM W. COLKET, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

JOHN WELCH,

7 1 12t Treasurer.

☞ THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

☞ T. W. B A I L Y,

No. 622 MARKET Street, is daily receiving new designs in Diamond Work, fine Gold Jewelry and Silver-ware; also, American and Foreign Watches, and has made great reduction in his prices.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by skilful workmen. 7 13 1m

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 531 tf 4p

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SHERIFF,

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD. [7 11 tf

☞ FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,

1870,

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V. [7 11 tf

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

FOR SALE.

A LARGE LOT OF GROUND, SUITABLE FOR manufacturing purposes or small houses, will be sold low, or exchanged, with some money, for city property. Address JAMES BOWMAN, No. 241 DOCK St., or No. 939 East CUMBERLAND St. 7 13 3t

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 swf

CLOTHING.

BETTER THAN ANY

EVER OFFERED

AT ANY SUCH PRICE.

Come and look at the

SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.

Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10. Only $10.

Ten Dollars a Suit.

WE are determined not to be beat on these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are doing a rushing business in these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are ahead of all competition on these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE are giving immense satisfaction with these Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

WE want to know if you can do better than to buy the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviots.

Only Ten Dollars.

BUY THEM AT THE

GREAT BROWN HALL

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ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES,

No. 824 CHESNUT Street,

CLOTHIER.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.

ALSO,

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. [6 27tf

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THE

WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINE,

For Sale on Easy Terms.

NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.

4 mwsf PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

Land Grant Bonds

Are obligations of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, secured by all the lands which they received from the Government, amounting to about 12,000,000 acres.

The total amount of the land grant mortgage is

$10,100,000.

Between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, the Union Pacific Railroad Company sold 181,462 32-100 acres for $884,091·03, being an average price of $4·60 per acre.

The Company have received $521,000 land grant bonds in payment for land sold, and they have destroyed the $521,000 bonds, and have reduced the amount of the bonds to that extent. The Union Pacific Railroad hold obligations of settlers amounting to $243,745·08, secured by the land purchased by them, which is also pledged to the redemption of the land grant bonds. Should the sales of land continue as above, the whole issue of land grant bonds will be retired and cancelled within ten (10) years.

The Union Pacific Railroad land grant bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, April and October. Run for twenty (20) years. For sale at $785 each.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

American and Foreign

BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

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CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 S. FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

In order to make room for extensive alterations and repairs to our Warerooms and Manufactory, we are closing out our entire stock of [7 8 tfrp

Phætons,

Jenny Linds,

Buggies, Etc.,

AT VERY MUCH REDUCED PRICES.

HOSIERY.

COOK & BROTHER,

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TRADE MARK.

Retailers of Hosiery Goods,

Exclusively of their own importation,

No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,

7 12 3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

TO SUMMER TOURISTS.

LEHIGH COAL & NAV. CO.'S RAILROADS.

PLEASURE TRAVELLERS

For the Valleys of WYOMING and LEHIGH, for the CATAWISSA RAILROAD, and for the SWITCH-BACK RAILROAD, celebrated for its magnificent views, should take the

9·45 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN from the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Sts., Philada.,

Or by taking the 3·30 P. M. train from the same depot, can go to Mauch Chunk, remain there over night, pass over the SWITCH-BACK in the morning, and continue their journey that afternoon.

Those wishing to visit MAUCH CHUNK and the SWITCH-BACK, can take the 9·45 A. M. train, and return to Philadelphia the same evening.

Large and well-kept Hotels at Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

Passengers to Williamsport by the 9·45 train reach there in nearly two hours shorter time than by any other route.

Be sure to call for your tickets over the LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD, and see that you get them over that road.

Tickets for sale at No. 811 Chesnut street, No. 105 South Fifth street, and at North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.

E. K. HYNDMAN,
Master of Transportation.

JAMES A. DINKEY,
7 8 1mrp General Ticket Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE ROUTE

FOR

SUMMER TOURISTS

TO

Northern Pennsylvania, Interior New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Watkins' Glen, the Great Lakes, and the West.

Also to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Schooley's Mountain, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, and all points in the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys.

Novelty, Comfort, Speed and Fine Scenery are the attractions of this route.

The attention of Summer Tourists is asked to this new and attractive route, passing through the varied scenery of the Lehigh, Wyoming and Susquehanna Valleys, offering Comfortable Cars, Excellent Hotels and Rapid Transit to the numerous points of interest named above.

FIVE DAILY THROUGH TRAINS

At 7·35 A. M., 9·45 A. M., 1·45 P. M., 3·20 P. M. and 5·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted),

FROM PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION,

Corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

Tickets for BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS and the WEST may be obtained at Office, No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at MANN'S NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAGGAGE EXPRESS OFFICE, No. 105 South FIFTH Street. 7 1 1m

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwf1f No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

BECK'S PHILADELPHIA BAND, NO. 1.

FIRST GRAND EXCURSION

AROUND NEW YORK BAY AND STATEN ISLAND.

Leave Philadelphia, from WALNUT ST. WHARF, THURSDAY, July 14, 1870,

at 7½ o'clock A. M.

FARE FOR THE EXCURSION:

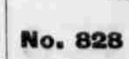
Single Tickets ..... $2·50
Gentleman and Lady ..... 4·50

Tickets can be procured at the Office of Beck's Band, No. 828 Market street; of Charles Brintzinhoffer, No. 935 Market street; of Enos C. Renner, No. 501 Girard avenue; Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, and at the wharf on the morning of the Excursion. 7 9 12 13 3t

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS—The splendid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will make an Excursion every Thursday to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,

LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 12 2t



DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

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PLAIN LINENS FOR SUITS.
FLAX COLORED LINENS, 25 cents.
FINE GREY LINENS.
CHOCOLATE LINENS.
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NEW PRINTED LINENS.
EMBROIDERED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, at $1·00 each, including every letter of the alphabet.
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN LADIES' AND GENTS HANDKERCHIEFS. 8 21 mwf

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 933 AND 931 SOUTH STREET.

Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

ART EXHIBITION.

C. F. HASELTINE'S GALLERIES,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
ENGRAVINGS,
AUTOTYPES,
SWISS PANORAMAS,
CHROMOS,
PHOTOGRAPHS,
ARTISTS' MATERIALS,
11 10rp ETC. ETC.

MUSICAL.

The English Opera.

The announcement has been made of the consolidation of the Richings and the Parepa-Rosa English opera combinations under the joint management of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard, who will fill the post of operatic directress, and C. D. Hess & Co., who will manage the business affairs.

The combination will be a strong one, although its strength will scarcely be increased by some of the singers included in it. The leading members of the new troupe will be: sopranos, Mrs. Bernard, Miss Rose Hersee, and Miss Emma Howson; contraltos, Miss Zelda Seguin and Mrs. Anna Kemp Bewler; tenors, Mr. W. Castle, Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, and Mr. John Chatterton; buffo, Mr. Edwin Seguin; baritone, Mr. Albert Lawrence; and bassos, Mr. S. C. Campbell, Mr. Henry Drayton, and Mr. Arthur Howell.

The repertoire will consist of the following operas:—*The Marriage of Figaro, Oberon, Der Freischutz, Don Giovanni, The Huguenots, Martha, Bohemian Girl, Fra Diavolo, Rose of Castile, Il Trovatore, Il Traviata, Norma, Faust, Crown Diamonds, Maritana, North Star, Postillon, Rigoletto, Dinorah, Masked Ball, Lurline, Ernani, Robert le Diable*—all of which, and several others, will be ready for presentation at the beginning of the season.

The Sisters of Gottschalk.

The American public have just cause to take pride in the great reputation which Gottschalk acquired. He was an American in all his ideas and feelings, and as the only strongly-marked musical genius that this country has produced, his memory and his works are entitled to be held in especial consideration.

The remains of the deceased pianist are expected to arrive in New York shortly from Rio Janeiro, and his family, consisting of his brother Gaston and four sisters, Celestine, Augusta, Clara, and Blanche, are now awaiting to give them proper burial. These young ladies have been residing in Europe for some years, engaged in completing their musical education, and report speaks of them as possessing a considerable share of the same decided musical talent as their lamented brother. Celestine is said by those who have heard her to be an unusually fine contralto, while Augusta is a brilliant pianist, and the others, Clara and Blanche, to be musicians of much ability. It is the intention of these young ladies to give a series of entertainments in the principal cities of the United States, after having performed the sad duty that now engages them, and we bespeak for them a cordial and hearty welcome from the many friends and admirers of their distinguished brother.

CITY ITEMS.

COATS OF LIGHT WOOLLEN FABRICS, *made up skeleton, of Alpaca, Drap d'Ete, Linen, etc.*

VESTS, *of Black and Fancy Cloths and Woollens, made up skeleton, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Marseilles, etc.*

PANTS *of light weight, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, of Drap d'Ete, Linen, Duck, Drill, etc.*

EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF SUMMER CLOTHING SOLD AT GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES THAN ELSEWHERE.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

THE WORRY OF AILING CHILDREN!—Their ill-humored fretting when too peevish to play and not sick enough to give up—how familiar is this phase of childhood to every parent! Frequently, too, there is apparent a want of appetite, a depression of spirits, an evident loss of strength and vitality, and still no development of specific disease; but with these symptoms to deal with, you may be sure a good, safe tonic, such as Dr. Jayne's Vermifuge, will, in a short time, bring the little patient around and restore the general health. This preparation, besides, relieves Dyspepsia in adults, and thoroughly eradicates Worms in old and young. Every mother would do well to keep a supply of so safe and practical a curative on hand. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

TEMPERANCE MEN ADMIT ITS UTILITY.—No attempt has ever been made, or ever will be made, to disguise the character of PLANTATION BITTERS. It contains alcohol, and no Bitters that do not contain alcohol are worth a rush. Water will neither preserve the virtues of tonic vegetables nor render them active in the system. This is a chemical fact which no person competent to deliver an opinion on the subject will deny. Water tonics turn sour on the stomach, if they are not sour to begin with (which is frequently the case), and produce and promote indigestion, instead of curing it. Let it, therefore, be distinctly understood that PLANTATION BITTERS is an alcohol restorative. But mark this: it is strictly a medicine, not a beverage. It is to be taken in limited quantities and at stated times, like other remedies and antidotes, and therefore its use is in accordance with temperance law, as well as with that "higher law" which renders it incumbent upon every being gifted with reason to resort to the best possible means of accomplishing a salutary end.

ONE of the most delightful places of summer resort to be found anywhere in the country is at North Wales, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad. The North Wales Hotel, which has been lately remodelled and furnished in elegant style, is now receiving boarders for the season. The proprietor (Abel Lukens) is well known to very many persons as just the man for the place.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

VAST QUANTITIES OF IVORY DESTROYED.—Thousands of teeth that might last a lifetime are lost every year, simply because the parties concerned either forget or do not appreciate the fact that SOZODONT, duly applied, renders the dental substance proof against decay.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—Its central location, admirable management, and luxurious cuisine have made it a public favorite for years past. Newly furnished and all late improvements added.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc., etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

ACCIDENTS WILL OCCUR even in the best-regulated families, and "SPAULDING'S GLUE" should be kept handy.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments. O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

CAPE MAY.—To enjoy the best table, home comforts, and the best bathing, go to the Ocean House.

DIED.

BLISS.—At Brooklyn, New York, on the 14th instant, FLORENCE, daughter of Dallett and Virginia Bliss, aged 1 year and 3 days.

BONER.—On the 11th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Patrick Boner, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, rear of No. 147 Coates' street, below Second, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

DIVINE.—On Friday evening, July 8, 1870, WILLIAM DIVINE, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1902 Locust street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 13th instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

HEWES.—On the 13th instant, SALLIE S., wife of Harry W. Hewes.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M., from No. 1038 Pine street.

KILDUFFE.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 11th instant, KATE E., only daughter of Dr. Robert and Ann C. Kilduffe.

Her friends and the friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 524 Spruce street. To proceed to St. Mary's Church.

MCCORMICK.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN MCCORMICK, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2107 Filbert street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

STANLEY.—On the morning of the 11th instant, FRANK STANLEY, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Meter Inspectors of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1824 Filbert street, on Thursday morning, the 14th instant, at 8½ o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 11th instant, EMMA LAVINIA KENSIL, only child of Philip and Elizabeth Young, aged 3 years 3 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1014 Nectarine street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CLOTHING.

JONES'

ONE-PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

OUR GARMENTS ARE WELL MADE.

OUR CUTTERS ARE MEN OF TALENT;

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER.

4 11 mwf5ptf **GEO. W. NIEMANN.**

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,

6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

CONGRESS HALL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

Opens June 1. Closes October 1

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

TERMS—$3 50 per day June and September. $4 00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed.

Applications for Rooms, address

4 15 52t J. F. CAKE, Proprietor

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.

Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.

6 27 1m JERE MCKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,

6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,

6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. F. COOK, Proprietor.

MCMAKIN'S ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE MAY, N. J.

The new Atlantic is now open.

5 25 wfm 3m JOHN MCMAKIN, Proprietor.

S. W. CLOUD'S COTTAGE FOR BOARDERS, FRANKLIN, opposite Hughes street, Cape Island. 7 8 1m*

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,

JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M D.,

6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between EDMUND LEVERING and RICHARD NORRIS, under the style and firm of "Levering & Norris," is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business of the above firm will be settled by RICHARD NORRIS, at No. 2029-35 MARKET Street, to whom all claims will be presented for settlement and payments made

EDMUND LEVERING, RICHARD NORRIS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870. 7 1 fw6t*

LOST.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, A GOLD SLEEVE BUTTON, marked with an enamelled star in jet and a cross below. A suitable reward will be paid if the finder will leave it at the dry goods store No. 916 Chesnut street, or should he desire to keep it, he can purchase its mate for a fair consideration at the above address. 7 12 3t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 30, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill

TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.

MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.

MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co

WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.

ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.

CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.

SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Brach, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.

BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.

LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.

LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.

COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Leech, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.

EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.

PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.

PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c

DOTTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 6 25 2m*

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

NATIONAL CAMP MEETING AT OAK INGTON, MD.,

Commencing TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, and continuing ten days.

Trains for Camp Ground will leave Philadelphia (Sunday excepted) at 8·30 and 11·45 A. M. and and 11·30 P. M.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates can be purchased at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue.

7 7 12t H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

Newport, Rhode Island.

BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,

4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

This favorite resort has been greatly improved and enlarged, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a healthy, quiet, and fashionable retreat for the summer at reduced prices.

7 11 1m D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $8 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $2·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address

6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO, WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS, Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors

W. D. WOOD,

6 30 1m* Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Terms, $20 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE, Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1.

6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

THE WILSON COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.

A new and well-furnished Boarding-house on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, near the Depot.

Terms to suit.

7 6 1m* ROBERT L. FUREY, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,

6 11 2m Proprietress.

ATLANTIC CITY.—MRS. LUNGREN (FORmerly of THIRTEENTH and ARCH) has taken a fine cottage on VIRGINIA AVENUE, where she is prepared to receive boarders on reasonable terms. Address E. LUNGREN, Atlantic City. 7 11 mwst1

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.

6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.

6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,

6 11 2m Proprietor.

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Locoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in a the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office rp

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Rheumatism Specially Treated Thirty-seven Years.

Chronic Rheumatism, $1000 paid.

Inflammatory Rheumatism, $2000 paid.

Neuralgia in the Head, $3000 paid.

Articular Rheumatism, $4000 paid.

Rheumatism in Kidneys, $5000 paid.

The above amounts will be paid to any person producing any medicine, Internal, External, Vegetable or Mineral, that can bring forward as many living, genuine, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY, the prescription of one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians and professors. It is positively the only standard specific before the public, being composed of pure and harmless vegetable ingredients solely, containing no minerals, poisonous vegetables, or injurious drugs. It is warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five in every hundred cases treated in the past four years, a result unparalleled in the annals of medicine. To protect sufferers against imposition, deception, quacks, and injurious nostrums prepared by unskilful, uneducated, and unscientific hands, a printed legal form of guarantee, containing name of patient and exact stated quantity to cure, properly signed and sealed, will be given to every patient desiring it, without extra charge, and in case of failure to cure the money refunded. All sufferers should examine the plan of guarantee, which insures a positive cure, or costs nothing for the trial. The safety of this offer, made by Dr. Fitler, is insured to him only by the merit and infallible curative power of this remedy. Names and references of incurable cases, where the money paid has been refunded in full, given at Dr. Fitler's office, where the diploma of Dr. Fitler, received from the University of Pennsylvania A. D. 1833, is subject to public inspection, with the diploma from the Medical Institute, 1833, and the additional vouchers of his professional skill as a Physician and Professor of Chemistry, together with letters and testimonials of leading physicians, clergymen, judges, senators, bankers, merchants, etc. etc.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured H. A. Dreer, No. 714 Chesnut street; also Hon. Judge Lee, of Camden, with 17,000 others.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured David G. Walton, M. D., Seventh street, below Race. He recommends the remedy highly.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the Rev. John Stockton, Camden, N. J., a very severe case. Dr. Fitler's Office, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs. C. Boyd, No. 1026 S. Fifth; also Mrs. Simmons, No. 337 Dillwyn street. Never failed.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. William B. Elliott, No. 804 N. Seventh. Endorses and recommends it. Prepared No. 29 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Hon. Alderman Comly, Twenty-third ward, Frankford. It is the only specific ever discovered.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Mrs Lentz, No. 136 S. Eighth street; also Mrs. Richardson, No. 1338 S. Fourth street.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured of Rheumatism the wife of Rev. Mr. Baggs, Falls of Schuylkill—a severe case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. J. Colton, No. 1109 N. Third. A chronic case; tried everything without benefit.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured A. E. Milton, M. D., a celebrated Baltimore physician, considered a hopeless case.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured Theodore Davisson, who resides No. 126 N. Eighth street; also Samuel Cohen, No. 240 N. Eighth.

Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Remedy cured the wife of Rev. Mr. Davis, Hightstown, N. J. A wonderful, unexpected cure.

DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY is warranted, under solemn oath, to have permanently cured ninety-five cases in every hundred treated.

ANOTHER CURE BY WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

Mr. Shock, No. 1024 Columbia avenue, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy. No cure, no pay.

A NEW CURE AND A GREAT CURE.

William Weyland, No. 1433 Brinton street, Seventeenth ward, cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A CURE.—FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

James Hinas, Forty-first and Market streets, W. P., cured of Rheumatism by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE.—GO AND CONSULT HER.

Mrs. K. C. Barton, corner Clinton and Henry streets, Camden, of Rheumatism, by Dr. Fitler's remedy.

A GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

John Weckerly, No. 1110 Buttonwood street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy. No cure, no pay.

NEURALGIA.

A remarkable cure. S. Griffith, No. 709 Kessler street, a very severe chronic case, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy, No. 29 S. Fourth street.

STUBBORN FACTS—RHEUMATISM CURES.

Griffin Snively, No. 229 George street, Sixteenth ward, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

GEORGE ELLIOTT cured, Frankford; considers it a wonderful remedy.

RHEUMATISM.

Mrs. BACON cured, No. 928 MARKET Street, Camden, by Dr. FITLER, No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. SHOCK cured, No. 1024 COLUMBIA Avenue, by written guarantee

RHEUMATISM.

S. C. ZIMMERMAN cured, No. 1748 MARSHALL, by Dr. FITLER'S Remedy.

Dr. Fitler's Rheumatic Remedy has the following advantages:—

First—It is purely vegetable, and warranted not to contain mercury, colchicum, minerals, metals, or anything injurious to the system.

Second—It is prepared from the original prescription of Doctor Joseph P. Fitler, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and now one of our oldest practising physicians

Third—He has made these diseases his specialty, and spent a lifetime in preparing our infallible remedy.

Fourth—A limited stated quantity is warranted in every case, and if it fails to cure the money is refunded.

Medical advice to Rheumatic sufferers given daily, from 11 until 4, without charge. No other disease prescribed for. Advice sent by mail without charge. Depot and Office No. 29 S. FOURTH Street.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

Sufferers from these painful complaints have only themselves to blame if they permit their frames to be tortured, when a sovereign cure like Dr. Fitler's wonderful Rheumatic Remedy is within such easy reach of even the humblest in the land. As to its curative properties in rheumatism, gout, and neuralgia, no one, who is not wilfully blind, can entertain the shadow of a doubt. Thousands of the worst cases known to the medical faculty have been cured by it, and hundreds of the certificates given in its favor are from judges, lawyers, physicians, merchants, tradesmen, etc., in our very midst, who are living evidences of its miraculous power. It is sold everywhere, and rheumatic and neuralgic sufferers owe it to themselves to makes trial of its virtues. ws

MEDICAL.

The Era of Revolutions.

If the jog-trot slaves of precedent and routine who flourished a century ago could now revisit the scenes of their former labors, how completely they would be taken aback by the wholesome innovations which modern skill, knowledge, and enterprise have made upon their musty precepts and purblind practice! In medicine, especially, we have got entirely out of the old worn-out grooves, and taken a new and more philosophical road to health.

The German School of Medical Chemistry is perhaps the most progressive and successful. It has repudiated the stereotyped potions of the past, and substituted in their stead a new class of alteratives and restoratives capable, it would seem, of working wonders. Prominent, perhaps foremost, among these stand the well-known household remedies—

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

AND

HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILLS.

They are the Greatest Known Remedies

For Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Jaundice, Disease of the Kidneys, Eruptions of the Skin, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

These medicines have acquired a reputation exceeded by none, and when we see such names as those of Chief Justice Thompson, ex-Chief Justice Woodward, Justice Sharswood, Mayor Rogers, of Buffalo, New York, together with those of the leading clergy of the country, and prominent statesmen and citizens, appended to strong testimonials in favor of these popular preparations, we recognize the evidence thus volunteered as unimpeachable and conclusive. Such men do not give their sanction and approval to articles which they do not KNOW to be of sterling excellence, and therefore when they state through the columns of the press that HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS is a valuable medicine in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia, "of great benefit in cases of Debility and want of Nervous action," and "a safe and valuable preparation for General Debility and Liver Complaint," we feel assured that they speak from actual EXPERIENCE and OBSERVATION, and with a due sense of the weight of their influence and of the words they employ.

The testimony in relation to the TONIC, which contains a stimulating element emitted in the Bitters, is equally satisfactory.

Hoofland's German Tonic

Was compounded for those not inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, and flavored in such a manner that the extreme bitterness of the Bitters is overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and containing the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1·50 per bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients, and they who expect to obtain a cheap compound and be benefited will most certainly be deceived.

Hoofland's Podophyllin Pill

Is also highly extolled and pronounced to be the most efficient Cathartic known to the Medical World. Being composed of the ACTIVE PRINCIPLE of Mandrake, in combination with other effective ingredients, they act more powerfully upon the Liver and Secretive Organs than any other Pills. Their operation is free from griping or nausea.

Two Pills a Dose.

It does not require a handful of them to produce the desired effect. From personal experience and otherwise, we have no hesitation in saying that, taken in connection with the Bitters and Tonic, they will speedily cure the most severe and long-standing cases of Liver Complaints, Constipation, or any other derangements of the organs of digestion.

The Pills will Purify the Blood, will thoroughly cleanse the Liver of all unhealthy impurities, and relieve the Stomach and Bowels, while the Bitters or Tonic strengthens and adds new life to the entire system, enables the Stomach to digest the food, and transforms the sickly, emaciated, weak, and feeble body into one of health, strength, and vigor.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND DEPOT FOR

Dr. Hoofland's Medicines

IS

NO. 631 ARCH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.,

And are sold by Druggists everywhere throughout the country. 16 sw8ptf

WISHART'S COLUMN

A Change without Alteration.

Most of the cities of our Union have pet names—titles of endearment which are almost as well known as their proper titles. Thus we have the Garden City, the Hub, the Crescent and the Twin. One among our larger capitals has a name which is merely a translation of its own into a more familiar and better understood language. We mean Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love. It is a city of which an American may well be proud, for here the Declaration of Independence was signed, and the heart of every patriot swells with a nobler emotion as he looks upon the bell which pealed forth with joy at a nation's deliverance. The philanthropist feels his heart throb with pleasure as he views the noble institutions which a magnificent charity has erected in that favored spot to relieve the distress of humanity. The friend of science rejoices to see the city of the great American printer and philosopher abounding in institutes for science and nurseries of art. Medical students resort to Philadelphia for their professional training. The young man intending to adopt the Bar as his occupation seeks her classic groves. The architect finds in her streets and squares, her solemn temples and gorgeous palaces, fit examples for his study and imitation. The merchant from other cities looks with wonder upon the commercial facilities of Philadelphia, her double port, her mineral treasures poured into her lap from the exhaustless resources of the Commonwealth, and the manufacturing energies which put the wheels of industry in motion and send the products of her artisans and the result of the energies of her capitalists to the farthest regions of the West and all points of the compass. From Philadelphia as from a modern Bethesda a healing pool for the diseases of humanity flow out the grand remedies which have stood the test of time, and are known and valued wherever mankind is liable to the ills of flesh or the accidents of climate. Why it is we know not, but probably from her magnificent central position of our country, those members of the healing art who furnish the whole world with remedies for every complaint seem to have made their headquarters in the City of Brotherly Love.

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CARDINAL D'ANDREA.

The *Galaxy* recently published a series of articles entitled "Ten Years in Rome," the author of which professed to be the secretary of the late Cardinal d'Andrea, and his effusions excited particular attention from the fact that they were ostensibly revelations of the interior workings of the Roman ecclesiastical machine. The *Catholic World* for July contains an article, said to be from the pen of a prominent Catholic clergyman of New York, which contradicts all the main facts of the paper in the December number of the *Galaxy*, which gave an account of the last illness and death of Cardinal d'Andrea, and plainly hinted that he was foully dealt with by Cardinal Antonelli and other ultramontane leaders, on account of his liberal principles. As we quoted largely from the original article, we give a portion of the reply in order that our readers may hear both sides of the story. Having, to his own satisfaction at least, discovered the identity of the author of the papers in the *Galaxy*, and shown that no such person was ever secretary to Cardinal d'Andrea, or was known in Rome, the writer in the *Catholic World* goes through his various points in detail and gives a different version. The following account of the why and wherefore of the Cardinal's departure from Rome and the manner of his death are sufficient to show the manner in which the *Galaxy* article is dealt with:—

Cardinal d'Andrea did once leave Rome for Naples without the regular permission which was required for one in his position. We will speak further on of the motives and circumstances of that departure. Here we will only state the fact that he left Rome on the 16th of June, 1864. The writer of this article was in Rome at the time, and, for peculiar reasons, no such tragedy as that 'remembered" and the sensation it created could have escaped his knowledge. We may add that in Rome such parties are given in winter and never in summer. The strangers who visit Rome in winter, and leave after Easter, are in June in Switzerland or some other cool place. As for the *elite* of Roman society, they are "out of town."

But let us leave facts aside, and enter on that dreamland, the incidents of which are so firmly fixed on the memory of our secretary. Hear him:—

"The cardinal retired early, and, it being moonlight and very fine, resolved to send back the carriage and walk home. He walked in company with his secretary, a servant, as usual, attending at a little distance. He had passed into the Corso, when a man suddenly started out of the small and dark Via Fontanella di Borghese. * * * It was a celebrated politician, who dared not have open intercourse with any one for fear of compromising them, and he conveyed the unwelcome intelligence that the cardinal's life was in imminent danger. * * * Every moment was of importance. A plan was speedily devised. The Honorable Mr. K—— was leaving at 2 o'clock in his private carriage for Civita Vecchia, to catch the French steamer touching at Civita Vecchia at half-past 12 next day, on her way to Naples." The secretary disguised himself and stealthily sought an interview at once with this Englishman bearing an American title, and briefly "told his errand." "The generous Englishman proposed that the cardinal should accompany him disguised as a friend whose name appeared in his passport. The friend, on being consulted, agreed, and the secretary left, promising to be ready at a certain street with the cardinal, where the carriage was to take him up. * * * His eminence put on the beard and moustache our English friend had given us, and, with the aid of a large Inverness cape and white wide-awake, was splendidly disguised. It wanted two hours and a half of the time. The Cardinal never lost his presence of mind, but was gloomy and foreboding. At last we called the valet, devoted to his master, and informed him of the plan. He was to pretend illness on the part of the Cardinal. He listened carefully to his instructions, and exclaimed, 'Eminence, your shoes and stockings!' We looked down and saw that the patent-leather, low, clerical shoes with gold buckles and the red silk stockings were very obvious betrayals of the rank of the disguised. No lay shoes and stockings were at hand, until the valet bethought him of his own. Hastily effecting the change, the cardinal passed out of the place alone, not suffering any one to accompany him." Wnereby, we presume, he ran some risk of blundering as to the appointment, and moreover forced the zealous secretary to break his promise of being "ready at a certain street with the cardinal, where the carriage was to take him up." "The whole of the next day passed heavily, but no inquiries were made for his eminence. As his valet only waited on him, the other domestics easily believed that he was indisposed. Two days after the secretary hastily scanned the *Giornale di Roma*, where he saw the departure of Mr. K—— announced, and that of his friend. The valet, poor fellow, though somewhat obese and awkward, executed an eccentric *pas seul*, in token of his satisfaction at the news, and then broke out into a fervent *Ave Maria* for his master's safety. Four days elapsed, and a summons came to attend the consistory. Then it was announced that the cardinal had left for Naples."

Now, we confess to having enjoyed this passage of our "secretary's" reminiscence more than any other. We think it his best effort. Still, it lacks some touches. He should not have omitted the matter of the exchange of the cardinal's knee-breeches for the valet's pantaloons. For obviously, if the cardinal put on the lay shoes and stockings of the valet, and retained his own knee-breeches, a space at least of ten inches on each leg would necessarily have been left bare and uncovered. Such an arrangement, however conducive to coolness, would have been a very remarkable feature of his costume, especially noticeable in contrast with the large Inverness cape which warmly enveloped the upper part of his person, and that in the month of June. Such an outfit would certainly attract every eye. Surely, the cardinal and the valet must have then and there exchanged the knee-breeches of the one against the pantaloons of the other, regardless of how they fitted. Again, the "secretary" ought to have given us some inkling of how the valet felt and demeaned himself next morning when he appeared before his fellow-servants rigged out in the patent leather, low, clerical shoes with gold buckles, the red silk stockings, and the knee-breeches of his master, instead of his own proper habiliments. Could not our secretary have adorned the *Galaxy* with some of the brilliant things then said and done?

The Hon. Mr. K——, too, acted very strangely. He might have taken his rest like a sensible man that night, and have left Rome by the accommodation train starting at 6 A. M. next morning, reaching Civita Vecchia at 9; or he might have waited for the express train, starting at 10 A. M., reaching Civita Vecchia at 12, and making connection with the steamers, whether bound to Naples or to Leghorn or to Marseilles. But no. He must lose his night's rest, and start at 2 A. M. in a private carriage to travel fifty miles and reach a French steamer touching at Civita Vecchia at half-past twelve.

But if our secretary, in his recollections, can spurn facts, it would be supurfluous to ask him to respect mere probabilities.

"The real method of the Cardinal's departure from Rome and his journey to Naples was the following very prosaic one:—On the 16th of June, 1864, he drove in his own carriage from his own residence, the Palazzo Gabrielli, to the railway station in Rome, and took a ticket to Velletri, to which city he was accustomed to go, from time to time, to attend to the interests of the estate Girgenti, of which the family had requested him to become the administrator during the minority of the heirs. His valet alone accompanied him. The carriage was ordered to be at the station in the afternoon, as he might come back by the returning train. At Velletri the cardinal was met by his man of business in that city, who had possibly made the necessary arrangements, and both proceeded in the same train to Isoletta on the Neapolitan frontier. The cardinal continued on to Naples. The agent came back to Rome, found the carriage at the station, rode in it to the Palazzo Gabrielli, and informed the cardinal's chancellor and the household that the cardinal had gone to Naples for his health, and was not able to say when he would return.

This is the plain, matter-of-fact occurrence which the secretary's memory has changed into something like a chapter from one of Mrs. Radcliffe's novels sixty years ago.

We have already said that Cardinal d'Andrea took this step without the permission which, according to the rules of the Sacred College, he should have previously obtained. He had asked for that permission, and it had not been granted. When he publicly violated the rule on this point, the Italian enemies of the temporal power of the Pope hoped that they had unexpectedly found a cardinal in such a position that they might, by degrees, make him their tool, and use him against Pius IX. Voices were heard hinting that it might be proper even to make him an anti-pope. The wiser ones among them saw from the beginning how absurd such hopes and plans were, for they knew the past history and the real character of the cardinal; and they rightly judged that whatever might be the motives of his present unexpected and most unusual proceeding, they must be personal. The step could not spring from any policy opposed to that of the court of Rome. They knew too well that he had always been a strenuous defender of the Pope; they had often found him their active and energetic opponent. Later events proved to all that this judgment of theirs was correct.

* * * * * * *

In the spring of 1864, the cardinal took up the idea that his health would be restored if he went to Naples, his birth-place. He asked permission to do so. Special circumstances made the request one to be considered very maturely. The Government at Rome was in a critical and delicate position, which required it to avoid most carefully any step capable of a doubtful interpretation, or liable to be made a pretext for certain false charges then current against it. The ex-King of Naples was a refugee in Rome. Dethroned sovereigns generally seek and find an asylum there. His friends and adherents in Naples were busy concerting measures to get him back on his throne. The Italian Government and the Italian papers charged the court with assenting and aiding in these plans. Even France seemed to be growing cold, and to be manifesting those dispositions which, a few months after, culminated in the iniquitous convention with Victor Emmanuel for the withdrawal of the French troops from the duty of protecting Rome. All these things made the Court of Rome trebly cautious to commit no mistake.

It was felt that for a Roman cardinal to go then to Naples, even under the pretext of ill-health, more especially a cardinal like Cardinal d'Andrea, whose family had been for several generations closely connected with the dethroned royal family, and whose personal antecedents had been those we have recited, would be too dangerous. No explanations, however sincere, no disavowals, however explicit, could silence the charges or avert the troubles that might follow. Hence the permission asked for was refused, the more readily as the idea was looked on as the cardinal's own fancy, and was not based upon the advice of physicians. The Pope himself explained the matter to the cardinal, and offered him permission to go to Malta, to Spain, to Pau, in France, to Nice, in Savoy, or anywhere else that the physicians would advise, or he desire. But to Naples, under the circumstances, it would not do for him to go. The cardinal seemed to assent at the moment, and to acquiesce in the decision. But some time after he returned to the fixed idea, repeated his request, waited some weeks, and not receiving any reply, started on the 16th of June, 1864, without permission, and, in the manner we have stated, went to Naples. At first he spent several months, perhaps a year, at Sorrento, well known to those who visit Southern Italy for their health. After some time he moved to the city of Naples itself, and lived there until his return to Rome.

Concerning the cardinal's stay in Naples, our "secretary" remembers only two points: "He was located in ill-furnished lodgings on the Chiaja, at Naples, sorely distressed for money. More than this, his good name was suffering"—suffering, he means, in the opinion of the Mazzinians, the followers of the policy of Cavour and "the party of action." The Roman Committee seems to have been particularly exercised in reference to him.

Now as to the money matters. In Naples the cardinal kept a suit of apartments in the Hotel Crocelles, one of the best in that city. Moreover, he also kept up his full establishment in the Palazzo Gabrielli, in Rome. He paid everybody and everything punctually; as, indeed, he might well do, considering the position of his family and his own private resources. If his health failed, his purse did not—which is more than can be said of most men, be they laymen, ecclesiastics, or even cardinals. When he died, his will gave legacies to friends and servants, and to religious and charitable purposes, and returned something to his family.

As to the second point, undoubtedly the cardinal's good name did suffer. The step he had taken was public; and the newspapers, after their style, had not failed to herald it over the world as something striking and important, from which, perhaps, vast results would follow. Catholics everywhere were pained that a cardinal should take so false a step, and place himself in a position apparently so equivocal; perhaps, too, some apprehended ulterior and more painful results. On the other hand the Italianissimi waited, and cajoled him, and hoped. But when he had been away from Rome more than two years, and they found that they were not succeeding, as they desired, in making him their tool, they commenced to depreciate and ridicule him. This last point we rather think to his credit.

The mode of Cardinal d'Andrea's departure from Rome naturally set all Rome a-talking. His friends tried to explain and to excuse it in the mode we have stated. The excuse was probably felt to have some force. Anyhow, it was evident that the mode of his departure prevented the court of Rome from being compromised by his presence in Naples. Time and patience are held to be golden remedies at Rome. No official notice was taken of Cardinal d'Andrea's absence. True, friends and counsellors and his brother cardinals wrote to him privately, remonstrating with him and urgently advising him to return without delay. Had he listened to them, and returned within any reasonable time, we are satisfied no notice would have been taken of the affair, and the whole matter would have dropped into oblivion.

But when he had been away two years, it was felt that some official steps must be taken. Accordingly, the cardinal dean wrote him officially, rehearsing the law of the Church about the residence of bishops, warning him that he had now been too long absent without permission, and inviting him to return. Thrice the monition was given, as required, and given without effect. The diocese of Sabina was consequently withdrawn from his charge and confided to an administrator *ad interim*, until other provisions should be made in regard to it. Still the cardinal declined or delayed to come. Other official letters warned him of possible further consequences, even to ejectment from his dignity as cardinal. His friends, also, renewed their private remonstrances and entreaties more urgently than ever. And, finally, on the evening of December 14, 1867, Cardinal d'Andrea returned to Rome.

Three days later he had an audience of the holy father, from which he returned to his palace in a very cheerful mood, and spoke to his attendants of the kindness of the pope, and declared that everything had passed off most satisfactorily.

His long stay in Naples had not benefited his health. He still coughed, and still, at times, had severe crises of pain in the abdomen. But he was able in some measure to take up the ordinary work of a cardinal. The charge of the diocese was not restored to him; time was required for that. Rome is slow to act, and slow to undo what has been legally done.

* * * * * * *

The papers announced that Cardinal d'Andrea died in Rome on the 14th of May, 1868. For the details of his last hours we are indebted to those members of his household who were with him and closed his eyes. It will be seen how different is the account they give from that of the writer who, if elsewhere he amused us, here fills us with astonishment at the boldness of his assertions and sorrow for his motives.

On Thursday, May 14, 1868, the cardinal, who had spent the forenoon in his usual occupations, dined in his usual health, or ill-health, at half-past one. After dinner he continued to transact business with his chancellor for a while, and then arranged to resume it on his return from the usual afternoon drive. He drove out from the Palazzo Gabrielli at about half-past four. His coachman drove, at the usual staid gait of a cardinal's carriage, by the Foro Trajano, on by the Colosseo and San Clemente, to St. John Lateran's, and out of the city gate near that church, along the Via Appia Nuova. When he had passed the first mile-stone from the gate, he was surprised by an order to return. He noticed that the cardinal, who was alone in the carriage, seemed to be suffering. He accordingly turned and retraced his steps at the same gentle gait. On the square of St. John's, he received a second order to go faster; and awhile after, before he reached the Colosseo, the cardinal ordered him to hurry. A fast trot brought them to the Palazzo Gabrielli by about half-past five. The chancellor was there, and assisted the servants to take the cardinal out of the carriage, and to assist him up to his chamber. He was suffering very much from a difficulty of breathing, and seemed otherwise in pain. It was a crisis such as he had had before, but it seemed more severe than usual. The cardinal sent word to the chancellor not to leave. He expected the spasm to pass away in a little while, and when it would be over, they might resume their work as arranged. The chancellor waited until near seven, when, learning that the attack still continued, he entered the sick-room. He was not only the official, but a devoted and confidential intimate friend of nearly twenty years' standing. He found the cardinal suffering to a degree that filled him with alarm. A physician was sent for, but was absent from his residence. An assistant came and prescribed some remedies. By eight, the physician arrived, and took charge of the case, and did not leave the patient. About nine, he was asked if it were proper to administer the sacrament of extreme unction. He replied that, so far, he did not see sufficient danger to warrant it. Meanwhile the cardinal lay on his bed tossing restlessly in pain, and panting for breath, but joining in, as best he could, with the prayers for the sick, which had been begun at his request, by his chaplain and the attendants between 7 and 8 o'clock. At 10 he asked to be placed in a large chair in his room. They bolstered him up in it. In half an hour he began to sink. The chaplain hastily administered the rites of the Church, and by 11 Cardinal d'Andrea was no more.

Thus, as is not unfrequently the case, death came somewhat suddenly and unexpectedly, even after years of ill-health.

An autopsy took place, as is customary, we believe, in Rome in the case of cardinals. It appeared that the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the lungs. The right lung was found to be nearly destroyed by tubercles. On one side of the brain a clot or indurated portion, seemingly of long standing, was discovered. In this lesion some of the cardinal's friends thought they found a physical cause of those disordered peculiarities of mind of which we spoke as having been manifested in his later years. We may add that, after the official autopsy, the body lay in state in the Palazzo Gabrielli until Monday, May 18th. On the evening of that day, it was conveyed in procession to the neighboring parish church of St. John of the Florentines, near the Castel Sant' Angelo. In that church, on Tuesday, 19th May, 1868, the funeral obsequies of Cardinal d'Andrea were celebrated, the pope and the cardinals assisting, as required by the etiquette of the court when a cardinal dies in Rome.

By the cardinal's own directions, his mortal remains were interred at the church of Sant' Agnese fuori delle Mura, of which, as we said, he had been titular cardinal before becoming Bishop of Sabina.

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The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.

Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.

The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

FISCAL AGENTS,

No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,

COMMERCIAL AGENTS,

No. 54 PINE STREET,

6 9 tfrp NEW YORK.

FOR SALE

Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

ALSO,

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad 7 Per Cent Bonds,

Coupons payable by the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway Company.

These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

26 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL

Wilmington and Reading RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds.

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coal Trade of the Road must come.

Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

55 PHILADELPHIA.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE

Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,

Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $3,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 300,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

C. & H. BORIE,
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO. 7 11 1m

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,

At 85 and Accrued Interest

Clear of all Taxes.

INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.

Pamphlets supplied and full information given by

Sterling & Wildman,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 110 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

6 12 tf PHILADELPHIA.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.

Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York. 12

ELLIOTT & DUNN.

BANKERS

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 6 26

THE

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,

TREASURER.

June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

Incidentals.

—A public speaker in Boston said the question before us is, not what we will do with John Chinaman, but what will he do with us?

—Sacramento has on exhibition a sixteen-pound lump of pure gold taken from the mines near Shasta. Its value is about $3500, and it is said to be entirely free from quartz or other impurities.

—An eagle was lately shot near Auburn, N.Y., which measured twelve feet from tip to tip of his outspread wings. When discovered he was perched on a fence intently watching a small boy picking strawberries.

—A hog got "beastly drunk" in Covington, Ky., last Sunday, by eating brandy peaches, and after staggering about the streets and disgracing himself for some hours, he fell under the wheels of a street car and was killed.

—The New Orleans *Times* suggests, apropos of the repeal of the income tax so urgently demanded by certain Northern papers, that a few taxes should first be removed from those who are not in the enjoyment of incomes.

—General R. E. Lee is sojourning with the family of Samuel H. Tagart in Baltimore, in the hope of recuperating from the somewhat exhausting labors of his present sedentary pursuits. He is under the medical treatment of Dr. Thomas Buckler.

—Firecrackers are going out of date, notwithstanding the apparent magnitude of the nuisance. The Boston market has in some years disposed of 60,000 boxes, but this year 16,000 were sufficient, and even these were brought over from last year.

—There is a rumor in well-informed circles that the panier is coming off, not in the manner in which it has been seen to come off in every burlesque and pantomime since the invention of that article of dress, but finally and decidedly and forever.

—An irreverent lawyer having insulted Judge Pitzer, of the California bench, his honor descended, seized a cane, and administered to the attorney a severe flogging. The Judge resumed his seat and bade the whipped pleader to proceed with his remarks.

—The census-takers in different parts of the country are collecting some very curious information. They find that the highest age attained by unmarried women is twenty-six years. It is well to have the point at which they cease growing older definitely fixed.

—The District of Columbia was left free from the presence of regular troops for the first time since the early part of 1861, by the departure of Dupont's light battery D, of the 5th Artillery, on Saturday last, for Newport, Rhode Island, where it is to go into barracks.

—They have some high-toned females in the land of steady habits. A Mrs. Connell, in Willimantic, Conn., enticed a little girl into her house lately and forced her to drink liquor until she was drunk. On reaching home the poor child fell down stairs and broke her arm.

—The city marshal of Augusta, Maine, was victimized by a practical joke the other day. Some one informed him that a man was peddling "licker" from a wagon, contrary to the Maine law. When he went to seize the contraband establishment he found the man selling whips.

—Another batch of Chinese has arrived at New Orleans via the Pacific Railroad, to work on plantations. The New Orleans papers think the Chinese element in the South will become very large ere long, and that the Celestials will, in a great measure, take the place of the negroes.

—It is said that General R. E. Lee has refused, on behalf of Mrs. Lee, to accept the annuity of $3000 which the trustees of Washington College proposed to settle on her. The board, however, has delicately intimated that it intended to have its own way in the matter and endow the esteemed lady, any how.

—They had an instance of the peril of trifling with explosive materials way down in Provincetown on the Fourth of July. An old hen attacked a torpedo, and by persistent pecking, caused it to explode and blow her own head off. Not a very serious beginning in Fourth of July casualties for Cape Cod.

—It is said that Red Cloud and his band were greatly surprised by the celerity of railroad travel, and made gestures denoting the drawing of an arrow from a bow, and indicated the flight of eagles with their arms, to show the comparisons the speed of the railroad suggested to their picturesque imaginations.

—Trains have just begun to run over the new bridge at Hoosic Tunnel, and passengers from Boston can now reach Saratoga in a single day. Four stages have been put on the line over the mountain, and a new hotel, called the Tunnel House, was opened on the Fourth. Some progress may be hoped for at Hoosic yet.

—A lady at a fair in Springfield, Ohio, the other day saw what she took to be a very nice piece of candy, and quietly put it in her mouth. It proved to be a miniature bombshell, and exploded, lacerating her mouth and shattering her teeth in an exceedingly unpleasant manner. Attempting to eat bombshells is a dangerous business.

—The women of Connecticut had another field-day on Tuesday, before the Legislative Committee, when Miss Brown and Mrs. Hannaford asserted that when women have the ballot they will enforce the prohibitory liquor law. Mr. Pratt asked how they would accomplish this, and was answered that husbands' votes might possibly be coerced.

—The London theatre-goers have experienced a new sensation, which exceeds in realism and freshness the most brilliant imaginings of Boucicault. It seems that a Miss Elvira H., at a performance at the Drury Lane Theatre, was seen to totter and fall. The curtain was lowered, then presently it rang up and it was announced to the audience that mother and child were doing well, all of which was received with frantic applause.

—The Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cincinnati, is in a ferment. A Mrs. Eliza Van Cott has been licensed as a regular Methodist preacher by a Quarterly Conference in Troy. More than a baker's dozen of the ministers of that denomination held a meeting in Cincinnati, on the 20th instant, and resolved against the Rev. Mrs. Eliza as not in harmony with the Scripture, nor to be allowed as a prudential measure.

—A company of Mexicans are organizing an association at Los Angeles, Cal., for the purpose of establishing colonies North and South of the city of Acapulco, in the State of Guerrero, in Mexico. The Mexican Government guarantee protection to such settlers, and exemption from taxation and duties on imports of mining and agricultural implements for five years. The titles to the lands are good.

—The Tennessee House of Representatives has rejected the Senate bill directing the Attorney-General to bring suit in the Chancery Court of Nashville against the president, directors, and stockholders of the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad Company, for the recovery of the State bonds, alleged to have been fraudulently obtained from the State authorities, and holding all of the aforesaid parties individually liable.

—John Langdon Libbey, the erudite librarian of Harvard College, proposes to publish a volume of biographical sketches of the first 250 graduates of that institution. He has been engaged for several years in the labor of rescuing these worthies from oblivion, and ought to be rewarded by the appreciation of the later alumni. His list begins with Sir George Downing, the first graduate, and ends with Cotton Mather, of witchcraft memory.

—While a Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Childs, of Waltham, Mass., were riding in their carriage last Monday evening during a thunder shower, the lightning attempted to take liberties with the lady's face, and at the same moment, to conceal its designs, overturned the carriage. No serious injury was done, but certain metallic ornaments on Mrs. Childs' hat were found to have been melted. These probably saved her from rather too warm a kiss.

—Faber's speaking machine is attracting attention in Germany. It pronounces each letter distinctly, and even laughs and sings. German philologists have heretofore declared it to be impossible to imitate the letter I (as pronounced in German) by artificial means, but this machine speaks the word "Mississippi" very plainly. During a performance at Berlin, a slip of paper containing the words "Long live King William of Prussia" was handed to Mr. Faber, and correctly pronounced by the machine, whereupon there was a great deal of applause.

—The bones of about 200 Chinese lately reached San Francisco, on their return to the Celestial Empire. They had been gathered up along the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, and were all there was left of a regiment of the laborers on that great work. They are taken home in pursuance of the contract by which they were originally brought into the country.

—The graduating class at Yale this summer numbers 113 men. The average age is twenty-two years, six months, and fourteen days; weight, 148 5 7 pounds, and they have spent $428,000 in New Haven. These statistics give an idea of the value to the community of a single crop of Yale students. It is of less importance that seventy-nine are Republicans, twenty Democrats, and six conservatives, whatever these last may be in Connecticut politics; thirty-nine intend studying law, eleven theology, and nine medicine, while eighteen are to follow mercantile pursuits.

SARATOGA, THE PARADISE OF BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS.—A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Saratoga, says:—

"Saratoga seems to be the Paradise of young brides and bridegrooms this season. Congress Hall has been fairly run down by the new arrivals, and the parlors have been monopolized by the turtle doves, who have attracted great interest by their billing and cooing. Eight couples have been quartered in the house, and the interest they created never tired. The elevator is a very attractive and Frenchy affair. It is more elegant than the Empress' barouche. It is a favorite resort of bridal parties, and their coming and going up and down are watched with great interest by the State visitors at the springs. Mr. Hathorn has a happy faculty of entertaining these gay visitors, and more are on the way.

"To accommodate the increasing travel a bridal car has been placed on the Saratoga road, and connects with Troy and New York. It is one of the most superb things ever built. It has a saloon, state-rooms, and private rooms. The windows are very large, are of plate glass, and are guarded by screens to keep out the dust. It is curtained, mirrored, painted, and gilded in the highest style of art. Ice cream, cake, and the fruits of the season are served up on tables provided for the purpose. The whole is in charge of Mr. Waters, one of the most popular conductors on the route. The Saratoga road is now under the control of the Vanderbilts. They propose to lay a double track with steel rails to this place."

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & CATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

FIRST-CLASS

FURNITURE WAREROOMS

No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,

6 11 PHILADELPHIA

FURNITURE

Selling at Cost,

No. 1019 MARKET Street.

4 18 3m G. R. NORTH.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY,
Corner HOUSTON and GREENE Streets,
(Entrance on Greene,)
P. O. Box 1811,
NEW YORK CITY, June 28, 1870.

During the months of July and August, 1870, I shall, by authority of the War Department, receive sealed bids for the purchase from the U. S. Ordnance Department of PIG LEAD and LEAD BULLETS, as follows, deliverable at the points herein mentioned only:—

On SATURDAY, July 23, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "
On SATURDAY, July 30, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
Fifty " " " Watervliet "
One hundred " " " Watertown "
On WEDNESDAY, August 3, 1870.
Two hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "
On WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1870.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Frankford Arsenal.
" " " Pig Lead, New York "
Fifty " " " St. Louis "
On WEDNESDAY, August 17, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty tons Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 24, 1870.
One hundred and fifty tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
One hundred tons Lead Bullets, Watertown Arsenal.
Fifty " Pig Lead, St. Louis Arsenal.
On WEDNESDAY, August 31, 1870.
Four hundred tons Pig Lead, New York Arsenal.
Fifty " " " St. Louis "

Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M. on the days and dates herein specified, all bids to be accompanied by a certified check or draft on New York for five per cent. of the amount offered for.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Lead," and addressed to this office.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory, and may at its option accept bids for amounts in excess of the quantities advertised for sale. Thirty days will be allowed for the payment and removal of the Lead.

Further information can be had on application to this office.

S. CRISPIN,
Bvt.-Colonel U. S. A.,
Major of Ordnance

7 5 6t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOW-WARE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA.
IRON FOUNDERS.
President, General Manager,
J. EDGAR THOMSON. JAMES HORY.
Successors to
North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson, manufacturers of
STOVES,
TINNED,
ENAMELLED, and
HEAVY HOLLOW WARE.
FOUNDRY, SECOND and MIFFLIN Streets.
OFFICE, No. 209 N. SECOND Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent. EDMUND B. SMITH Treasurer.
1 27 wfm 6m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Fauliss, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CMURCH Street (Old Stores.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JULY 10, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10 A. M. & 12·50 and	7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 &	6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A.M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington. 1·15, 3·30, and 6·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2 30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9 20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8 30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6¼ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¼, 4, 6¼, 9¾, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5¾, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¼, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4¼, 5, 6½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7¾, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1½, 6¾ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6¼ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave
PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.
CHADD'S FORD at 7·36 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira; etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehana trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7 15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11 00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6 25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.
7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.
9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.
6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.
1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
4·35 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.
6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS,

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.
2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.
4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.
7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't,

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Harmo Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·30 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 9 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

The 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Lines leave from Walnut street wharf.

July 5, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DEFALCATION.

Another Philadelphian Embarasses with Other People's Funds—The Debtor on the Road to Europe—The Creditors on the Anxious Bench—Probable Failure.

This morning the business community of Philadelphia was startled with a rumor of another genuine sensation in the shape of a defalcation by a member of one of the most prominent wool houses on Front street. The rumor at first failed to be believed, but as the morning wore on those interested began to call at the place of business of the reported missing gentleman to ascertain the truth of the report, when it was found that that individual had undoubtedly left for parts unknown, with a large quantity of somebody's money.

The house to which the defalcator belonged is that known as Thomas Hilsen & Co., wool brokers, doing business at No. 38 S. Front street, and the missing gentleman is Mr. Thomas Hilsen himself, the head of the firm.

The origin of the rumor was the reception of a telegram from the firm of B. W. Bond & Co., wool brokers in Boston, Mass., of which the firm of Hilsen & Co. is a branch. This telegram was sent to one of the members of Hilsen & Co., and stated that Mr. Hilsen had undoubtedly gone to Europe with a large amount of money belonging to the house. He was supposed, the telegram stated, to have sailed in the steamer Syria. The amount of the defalcation is supposed to be about $60,000.

Various reports were on the street as to the amount and as to how it is distributed among the various creditors, but the exact truth cannot be gotten at as yet. It is not even known for a certainty who some of the creditors are, nor can it be until further advices are received from Boston. According to one report the heaviest amounts are not held in Philadelphia, though several of our firms will suffer to some degree. According to another report Philadelphians will be the greatest losers, as much as $15,000 being owing to a single firm in this city. The names of various houses are given, but, from want of proper proof to back the assertion, their names are withheld. The firm of Thomas Hilsen & Co. will undoubtedly fail, that being the opinion expressed by its remaining members, but what the amount will be has not yet been ascertained.

Mr. Hilsen has always borne a high business character, and no thought of such a transaction had ever entered the mind of any one having business with the house. The firm has always met its engagements promptly, and the business community has always reposed the greatest confidence in it. The house has been doing quite a large and flourishing business for some time past, and a prosperous season was looked forward to, which however is now cut short by the unceremonious departure of the principal partner. Mr. Hilsen resided on West Washington Square, where he was favorably known by the residents in the vicinity.

Movements are now being inaugurated to obtain if possible part of the missing money, but with only doubtful hope of success. The members of the firm are in anxious expectation of any news from or concerning the missing man.

DARING ROBBERY.

Safe Blowing a Success.

At Fifty-fifth street and Lancaster avenue are two establishments used for the flour and feed business, and occupied by Messrs. George C. Hall & Co. and Samuel D. Hall & Co. Last night three thieves entered the places, and with sledge-hammer and crowbar broke open two of Lillie's safes. From one they obtained a $500 greenback, a check for $57 on the Bank of North America, drawn in favor of George E. Hall & Co. by Wistar Morris, and $41·05 in currency. Out of the other they took $200 in cash and four checks; one drawn by Francis O. Yarnall for $72 on the Bank of North America, one drawn by Charles Scott for $37·78 on the Philadelphia National Bank; one drawn by Firth & Brothers for $36 20 on the Union Bank, and one drawn by J. L. Wilke for $17 on the Bank of Northern Liberties. Opposite the places resides a man named Thomas Hunter. Mr. Hunter heard the party at work, and securing his revolver crossed over, when the thieves ran out and jumped a fence and ran into an oat field. Hunter fired three shots after them, when they returned the compliment by firing two at him; they then made off.

Mr. Hunter at once proceeded to the Sixteenth District Station, and word was immediately sent to all the station-houses. A strict guard was placed on all the bridges, and shortly afterwards the following-named were captured while crossing the Wire Bridge:—Thomas Lemon, aged nineteen, from Newark, N. J.; Thomas Bowman, aged seventeen; and Pat. Marmion, aged nineteen, from New York. On searching them but $10·50 were found on them. They will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

THE IRON MOULDERS.—The iron moulders reassembled this morning. The major portion of the session was devoted to a discussion on the report of the committee in opposition to coolie labor. There seemed to be a unanimous sentiment with reference to the report, except to that portion referring to the effect of this kind of labor upon the negro in the South. The report was adopted excepting the part referred to, which was recommitted.

The report establishing a new beneficial feature in the organization was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Claims upon the claim of Union No. 3, of Cincinnati, for $500, which was incurred during a strike, was agreed to, and the convention adjourned.

BURGLARS ABOUT.—For some time past the vicinity of Fifteenth and Oxford streets has been annoyed by a gang of burglars. Last night the residence of Mr. John F. Graff, No. 1624 North Fifteenth street, below Columbia avenue, was their point of attack. They damaged a number of fastenings, but only succeeded in entering the outer kitchen, where they were evidently disturbed and fled. The residents in the neighborhood have now organized a committee in connection with the police, by which they are not only likely to arrest these depretions, but capture the villains themselves, dead or alive.

JUVENILE HOUSE ROBBERS.—Yesterday morning three lads, aged from 9 to 11 years, broke open the cellar window of the residence of a Mr. Schropschreier, Tulip street, above Aramingo. The family were absent in New York, and the lads had things all their own way. They ransacked the place from top to bottom, and then left. Subsequently Frank Wells and Matthew Larkin were arrested, and on being questioned confessed their guilt, saying, however, that all they got was a little candy. They will have a hearing to-day at the Central.

A NEW YORK BAY EXCURSION.—To-morrow the first excursion around New York bay and Staten Island of Beck's Philadelphia Band will take place. The party will leave Walnut street wharf at 7·30 A. M., and return about 8·30 P. M. These excursions, which were in great favor several years since, are now being revived, and they are among the most pleasant day-trips that can be made. The ride through Amboy and New York bays and up the Hudson is certainly delightful and refreshing.

CURIOUS.—About 1·40 A. M. an alarm was caused by the discovery of fire in the store of Dr. Lamb, at Twenty-third and Lombard streets. An examination showed that two fires had been kindled, one under the counter and one in the cellar. Both were extinguished before gaining any headway.

HAND INJURED.—About 9 o'clock this morning James Winner, aged twenty-five years, a baker employed in Crump's steam bakery, Broad and Buttonwood streets, had his left hand badly crushed by the machinery. Dr. Steel amputated two of his fingers. He was taken to his home, No. 1325 Buttonwood street.

LONG BRANCH TRAINS.—Four daily trains now leave Philadelphia for Long Branch by means of which our citizens can reach that watering place without change of cars. To the trains leaving at 3 30 P. M. palace cars are attached. The fare to the Branch is $2·50.

A PAID FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Another Disgraceful Firemen's Row.

This morning another row occurred whilst some of the companies were returning from the fire at Twenty-third and Lombard streets. One of the participants was the Columbia Hose Company, already notorious for rowdyism; the other is supposed to be the Shiffler Hose Company. Horns, spanners, and knives were freely used. A couple of the members of the Columbia were badly cut. The whole affair has been hushed up, and names are not obtainable.

We have since ascertained that the name of one of the injured men is James Connor, whose residence is at No. 814 Cherry street. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where his wounds were dressed, and he was then taken home. The other party, whose name we cannot get, is, we understand, seriously injured.

RAID ON POLICY SHOPS.—On complaint of four residents of Wilmington the Mayor yesterday issued warrants against some twenty odd policy-writers. This morning Lieutenant Thomas, with the Reserve Corps, served the warrants and succeeded in capturing only one man named George Savage, whose place is in Black Horse alley. The paraphernalia of the other establishments, situated in Harmony court, South Third street, Gold street, and Black Horse alley, was taken in charge by the policemen and destroyed. Savage had a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

TWELFTH OF JULY.—Yesterday was the 12th of July, and the carpet weavers of Kensington had a glorification accordingly. As usual, all hands got drunk and a fight ensued. The affair occurred in a tavern at Front and Master streets. The Tenth district force made a raid on the brawlers and arrested Joseph Paul, John Riddle, William Thompson, James Evins, James Kelso and Thomas Bunting. They were taken before Alderman Eggleton, who held them each in $400 bail to answer.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Jacob Glasgow and Isaac Wilson, two of the descendants of Ham, whilst drunk, occupied their time yesterday by insulting passers-by in the neighborhood of Eighth and South streets. Officer Gallagher arrested Glasgow, when Wilson drew a blackjack and made an assault on him. The officer then collared Wilson also. Both of the inebriates were sent to prison.

DROWNED.—William Robinson, aged thirty-five years, fell overboard at Race street wharf about eleven o'clock last night and was drowned. The Harbor Police, hearing the splash, went to his assistance, and recovered the body whilst it was yet warm, but all efforts at resuscitation failed. Deceased resided at No. 136 N. Front street, and leaves a wife and three children.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A fellow who has of late been blackmailing the storekeepers of West Philadelphia by palming himself off as Revenue Detective Brooks was yesterday arrested and taken before Alderman Randall, who sent him to prison.

SENT TO THE ALMSHOUSE.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Lizzie Tracey, aged 26 years, residing No. 1613 Beckert street, was attacked with an epileptic fit at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. She was sent to the Almshouse.

SMALL.—George Hoffner, a boarder in a house at Fourth and Brown streets, yesterday afternoon stole $13 from a fellow-boarder. Alderman Becker held him in $500 bail to answer.

WHOA!—An owner is wanted for two sorrel horses at the Fifth District Station House, Eighth and South streets.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Wednesday, July 13, 1870.

The money market shows considerable animation to-day, and rates for all classes of loans are quite firm. The range for call loans on good collaterals is not reported below 4@5 per cent. this morning, whilst prime discounts are steady at 6@7 per cent., the latter being readily obtained on three and four months contracts. It is generally believed that the climax of ease in the loan market has been reached, and that the period of low rates for money has passed for the present.

The excitement in the gold market has greatly subsided, and the premium is decidedly downward. The opening sales were made at 112⅜, and closed about noon at 112⅛.

Government bonds were quiet and stronger.

Local stocks were moderately active and slightly stronger. State securities were quiet. City sixes sold at 101¾ for the new and 100½ for the old. Sales of Lehigh gold loan, small bonds, at 89.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with sales at 51 3-16@51¾; Pennsylvania changed hands at 58@58⅝; Lehigh Valley at 57⅞@58; Minehill at 51; and North Pennsylvania at 40¾.

In Canal stocks no sales.

Commercial Bank stock sold at 60 and North America do. at 221½. The balance of the list was overlooked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$600 City 6s, N	85.101¾	14 sh Leh Val. c&p.	57⅞
$2400 do	ls.101¾	100 sh Reading R.	51·31
$1000 do	ls.101⅞	100 do	b60. 51¼
$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	92¾	3 do	d bill. 51¼
$1000 Sun & E 7s	102	500 do	ls.51 3-16
$1000 W & Frank 7s	b5.. 87⅜	8 sh Penna R.	58
		1 do	58
$500 Leh gold L.	89	10 sh N Pa R.	40¾
$300 Morris Cl 7s.		18 sh Minehill R.	51
Boat Loan	80	9 sh Bk of N Am	221¾
87 sh Leh Val	ls. 58	20 sh Com'l Bk.	85. 60
106 do	ls. 57⅞		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; do., 1862, 110¼@110¾; do. 1864, 110¼@110¾; do. 1865, 110¼@110¾; do. 1865, new, 109¾@109¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109¾; do. 1868, do., 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 107⅝@108; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 114¾@114¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112¾@112¾; Silver, 108@109, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $770@780.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¾	11·27 A. M.	112⅛
10·05 "	112¾	11·30 "	112¾
10·41 "	112⅝	11·40 "	112⅞
10·42 "	112⅝	12·00 M.	112⅝
10·43 "	112	12·08 P. M.	112⅝

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald,

"Financial circles are still agitated by the news from Europe, and to-day the excitement spread to the Stock Exchange, which had been heretofore comparatively quiet.

"The gold market was feverishly excited throughout the day, and in a sharp decline from 114¼ to 112 enacted the counterpart of the movement which took gold so unreasonably above its price. The earliest dealings this morning, before the formal opening of the Gold Board, were at 114, from which point there was a decline to 113, during the board, on the report that Leopold, the Prince of Hohenzollern, had declined the offer of the Spanish crown. Private despatches later in the day reported the war feeling still unabated in France, and gold worked its way back to 114¼. Here it was reported that the difficulties between France and Prussia have been amicably adjusted,' and the pressure to sell gold led to a scene of perfect tumult in the Gold Room. The crowd of brokers stood in a dense mass around the fountain and sold millions on millions. The clearances to-day reached the enormous sum of one hundred and twenty-two millions, and to-morrow's report will doubtless show as large transactions for to-day's business. The whole street had gone 'long' of gold on the war news, and when peace was announced the stampede to sell out made an exciting picture. Just as gold, however, was obstinate in going up on the war news, it was obstinate in yielding on the news of peace. It took the purchase of hundreds of millions to advance gold to 115⅛. It took the sale of as large an amount, almost, to lower it to 112. After the excitement had subsided, an inquiry was started as to the reliability of the news that the difficulties had been amicably adjusted, and it was found that it had been based, so far as could be ascertained, on the simple repetition of the announcement that Leopold had declined the Spanish crown, and that King William had given a qualified disclaimer of his participation in the offer of the vacant throne. On this there was some uneasiness, and gold went back to 112¾, and might have gone up more sharply had French rentes been reported 70¼ to 71, as against 66¾ yesterday, with a general advance in railway shares and securities generally. As a consequence the Gold Room closed remarkably dull compared to so excited a market as prevailed in the previous portion of the day.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Recall of Mr. Motley.

Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen His Successor

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The War Cloud Breaking.

An Easier Feeling Evident.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President will to-day send to the Senate the name of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, as Minister to England in place of Mr. Motley, to be recalled. This is in the face of the remonstrance of New England Senators against the removal of Mr. Motley.

The Tax and Funding Bill.

The Senate has agreed to the conference report on the Tax bill, and is now considering the report on the Funding bill. The Tax bill will probably be adopted by both houses to-day. As soon as the conference report comes from the Senate, it will be taken up by the House.

The Apportionment Bill.

The House, by a large vote, refused to take up the Apportionment bill, and it was finally sent to the conference committee. It is feared that it cannot pass this session.

Non-Concurments of the House.

The House has non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the Civil Sunday Appropriation bill and also to the Senate amendments to the Army bill, and asked for a conference committee.

Business in Conference.

All business before the two houses is rapidly getting in conference, and it is estimated that six conference committees are now in session, taking a large portion of the Senators.

The Georgia Bill.

The conference on the Georgia bill is likely to end a failure. Butler and Farnsworth are so determined upon fight that it will be impossible for them to harmonize.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Lieutenant-Commander Edward Terry has been ordered to the command of the Saco on the 20th inst. Lieutenant John J. Brice, Assistant Surgeon Andrew M. Moore, Passed Assistant Paymaster William J. Heale, Master William H. Jacques, Ensign Huntington Smith, and Midshipmen G. A. Merriam, L. C. Heilner, Joseph Hutley, and C. McDonald are ordered to the Saco. Lieutenant George Falcott, Jr., is detached from the Norfolk Navy Yard and ordered to the Saco. Second Assistant Engineers F. M. Ashton and J. W. Holihan are detached from the Richmond, and placed on waiting orders. First Lieutenant Robert M. Rogers, 2d Artillery, has been ordered to join his proper company (H) at Sitka, Alaska.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Situation.

PARIS, July 13.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 70f. 80.c There is a better feeling everywhere, and particularly in commercial circles, though many rumors are in circulation unfavorable to peace. It is certain several interpellations will be made in the Corps Legislatif to-day touching the Spanish question. It is believed that some parties in the chambers wish to force the Government into a declaration of war with Prussia.

LONDON, July 13.—The following despatch, dated Berlin, at noon to-day, has just been received here:—"In spite of the withdrawal of Hohenzollern France maintains an alarming and provoking attitude towards Prussia, and personal objection was therefore only a mere pretext. France wants a sudden and decisive war in order to escape interior troubles, and to efface the Mexican fiasco."

The Pekin-Massacre Hoax.

LONDON, July 13.—Much indignation is expressed here and on the Continent at the false story of the massacre of foreigners in China. Arrangements will be made at once to ferret out and punish the author of the *Post's* telegram.

The *Journal Officiel* appears this morning with an article stating that the Government has no news of the reported massacre in China, and that the story is generally considered false.

Another Great Fire in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 13.—Another disastrous fire occurred here day before yesterday. The flames raged for nine hours, in which time 1500 houses, mainly of the poorer class, were consumed.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Mr. Davis introduced a bill to settle and adjust all claims of the Choctaw nation of Indians against the United States. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial from citizens of the western part of Kansas for a land grant in aid of a railroad through that section.

The Annual Post Route bill was amended and passed, and also the resolution to print 20,000 additional copies of the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Sherman, from the conference committee on the Tax and Tariff bill, submitted a report, which was adopted.

He stated that the more important of the Senate amendments had been agreed to by the House.

The principal question referred to the conference committee was relative to the tariff on sugar, in regard to which the committee reported a classification, which was in substance the Senate classification, with a slight reduction on melado sugar, and an increase of one-fourth per cent. on one of the higher grades of sugars.

The duties on books and Bessemer steel remained as passed by the Senate.

By the report, all assistant assessors now engaged in assessing taxes which are stricken out by the bill are to be immediately discharged and supervisors' districts are to be consolidated.

Gross receipts and tonnage tax are both repealed.

The following are the rates on sugar:—On all molasses five cents per gallon, on syrup of sugar, concentrated melado and concentrated molasses one and a half cents per gallon, on all raw or Muscovado sugar not below No. 7 Dutch standard in color, one and three-fourth cents per pound, on all above No. 7 and not above No. 10 Dutch standard in color, two cents per pound, above No. 10 and below No. 13 two and one-fourth cents per pound, on all other sugars above No. 16 and not above No. 20, Dutch standard in color, three and one-fourth cents per pound, on all sugars above No. 20 four cents per pound.

Mr. Sherman also submitted the conference committee report on the Funding bill, which was adopted. He explained that the committee had provided for three classes of bonds—two hundred millions of five per cents., three hundred millions of four-and-a-half per cents., and one thousand millions of four per cents. The expense of negotiation had been fixed at one half of one per cent., under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. The seventh section, relating to the national banks, had been stricken out, leaving the bill merely a voluntary funding bill.

The power of the national banks had been shown in the House, but he (Sherman) would be prepared at all times to require the national banks to take the bonds proposed by the bill. In reply to an inquiry by Mr. Williams, Mr. Sherman stated that on the basis of last year's receipts the reduction of taxes to effected by the tax bill would amount to seventy-six millions.

The Deficiency bill was reported back from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the treatment of J. W. Smith, the colored cadet at West Point, with power to sit during the recess.

Mr. Bayard objected, and the resolution went over until to-morrow.

The bill establishing a port of delivery at Kansas City, Mo., passed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill giving bounty to soldiers honorably discharged that entered the service between the 4th of May and the 22d of July, 1861, and to the widow, children, father, and mother of the soldier killed or died in the service, enlisted for less than one year. He thought it would cost about ten million dollars.

Bills were were passed as follows:—

On motion of Mr. Kellogg, in aid of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg Railroad.

On motion of Mr. Davis, for the relief of the Kentucky University, making an appropriation to pay for the destruction of buildings during the war.

The credentials of Morgan C. Hamilton, of Texas, re-elected for the term commencing the 4th of March next, were presented.

The bill to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was briefly considered, and an amendment to give her $15,000 in lieu of a pension was rejected.

At 2 o'clock the Senate went into executive session.

House.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms, or his assistant, M. L. Barnes, to take Patrick Woods, now in jail for a breach of privileges of the House, to Richmond to testify in a murder case, and after testifying, to return him to the jail of the District of Columbia. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. McKee, the Senate bill removing the civil and political disabilities of A. E. Reynolds, of Corinth, Mississippi, was passed.

The House then took up the motion made yesterday by Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, to suspend the rules, and adopt a resolution directing the House visitors to West Point to investigate the complaint made as to the ill-treatment of the colored cadet at the Military Academy.

Mr. Farnsworth objected to the provision in the resolution for a stenographer and clerk.

Mr Butler withdrew that part of the resolution, and the resolution was then adopted—yeas, 107; nays, 51.

The House visitors to West Point are Messrs. Schenck, Logan, and Slocum.

Mr. Paine moved to suspend the rules in order to take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendments for the House to fix the time for the election of Representatives in Congress. He announced his intention to move to non-concur in the amendment, and to ask a committee of conference. The Senate amendment increases the number of Representatives to three hundred. The motion was rejected—yeas, 94; nays, 97.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, the Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were taken from the Speaker's table, non-concurred in in gross, and referred to a conference committee.

A conference committee was also ordered on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. Stokes moved to suspend the rules and pass a joint resolution ordering $80,000 of the amount appropriated in the River and Harbor bill for the improvement of the Tennessee river, to be expended for the repair and completion of the works between Knoxville and Chattanooga, and for the continuation of the work now in progress below Chattanooga, including the Muscle Shoals. Agreed to.

Mr. Finckelnburg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill creating a port of delivery at Houston, Texas. Passed.

Also, a like bill for Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The House refused to suspend the rules for the passage of the bill—yeas, 108; nays, 67—there not being two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Lawrence, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of Vernon H. Vaughan, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Passed.

Mr. Washburn (Mass.), from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the settlement of the accounts of Richard R. Peebles, late Collector of the port of Galveston, Texas. Passed.

Mr. Ingersoll, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a resolution instructing a sub-Committee of Commerce to make an investigation during the recess into the tariff, and exclusive rights of ocean telegraph companies connected with the United States, and of the land lines connected therewith, with power to send for persons and papers, etc.

Mr. Scofield objected to all committees sitting during the recess. The country had had enough of that last year.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to suspend the rules. Negatived.

Mr. Schenck, from the conference committee on the Tax and Tariff bill, made a report.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer Nevada takes out $365,476 in specie to-day, and the China $369,524.

Government Sale of Gold.

There were two bids to-day for Government gold, amounting to $2,725,000. The highest bid was 112·20, and the lowest 111. The award will be $1,000,000 at 112·20.

The Orangemen's Riot.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The evening papers have further details of the Orange and Catholic riot at Elm Park yesterday. It is said at least 200 persons were badly injured: five are now in Bellevue Hospital who will certainly die. It is said the police were at fault, knowing the riot was in contemplation.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, from Havana.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, the New Appointee.

A special despatch from Washington announces that the President has just sent in to the Senate the name of the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, as the successor of Mr. Motley as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Great Britain.

Mr. Frelinghuysen is a near relative—a nephew, we believe—of the distinguished Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was the Whig candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1844. He is a native of New Jersey, and at present resides in the city of Newark. He was born at Millstone in that State, on the 4th of August, 1817, and received his education at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, of which his celebrated relative was at one time President. After leaving college he studied law, and for many years continued to practice with great success, achieving the reputation of being one of the ablest lawyers in New Jersey, and indeed in the Middle States. Acting with the old Whig party until its disruption, Mr. Frelinghuysen became associated with the Republican movement from the start, and has always been a consistent member of that party, although he has generally been regarded as rather conservative in his tendencies. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey by Governor Olden, being reappointed to the same position in 1866 by Governor Ward.

On the death of the Hon. William Wright he was appointed by Governor Ward United States Senator, to fill the vacancy, the present Secretary of the Navy, General George M. Robeson, becoming his successor in the Attorney-Generalship. Mr. Frelinghuysen took his seat in the Senate on the 24th of January, 1867, and his temporary appointment to that body was soon after confirmed by the Legislature of New Jersey, which elected him to fill the remaining portion of Senator Wright's term, which expired on March 4, 1869, Mr. F. took a leading position in the Senate, being selected to serve on the Committees on Judiciary, Naval Affairs, and Claims. Before the expiration of his term, however, the Democrats had come into power again, and the Hon. John P. Stockton was elected his successor. He is a man of unquestioned ability, a thorough scholar, possessed of an attractive and forcible style as a speaker. His qualifications for the most important diplomatic positions in the gift of the Government time alone can develop.

—A negro woman has just died in East Tennessee, believed, says the report, to be 125 years old. Who believes it? It is a marvel how many times that old negro woman dies in the course of a year.

FOURTH EDITION

The Fenian Trials.

Conference on the Georgia Bill.

The Tax and Funding Bills.

The New York Riots.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Georgia Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The conference committee on the Georgia bill, after a long session, failed to agree, and will so report to their respective houses. The managers on the part of the House insisted upon the bill simply admitting the State, while the Senate managers want to remand the State back to military rule until the election is held this fall.

A new conference will be ordered. Secretaries Fish and Boutwell were at the Capitol urging the importance of agreeing to the Georgia bill and passing it.

The Tax and Tariff Bills.

The House has just agreed to the conference report on the Tax and Tariff bills. It now goes to the President.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Fenian Trials.

CANANDAIGUA, July 13.—The Fenian trials were resumed this morning at 9 o'clock. The District Attorney called Patrick Leahy, of Trout river. General Starr occupied a room in his house on the 26th. The witness not having arrived, General Starr asked permission to testify on his own behalf.

The District Attorney objected, and the court refused the request.

The defense claimed that the territory invaded was the Dominion of Quebec, not of Canada, as recited in the indictment; that Starr did not originate, propose, or set on foot the expedition, and did not join it until it was on the ground; and counsel held that the prisoner was entitled to a strict construction of the statute, and moved for his discharge.

The District Attorney replied that the indictment was correct. In regard to other objections there was no proof of any actual preparations, but Starr officiated as commander of the Fenian forces, and the prisoners' actions come within the statutes. Starr took command and led the Fenians into Canada, and he must be regarded as setting the expedition on foot.

The importance of the case grew out of the international complication involved, and as a test whether the neutrality laws would be enforced where Great Britain was concerned. The duty of the jury was rendered difficult by the prevailing public feeling. He asked the jury to do justice not only so far as Canada was concerned, but justice to themselves, in order that war might not be forced upon the country.

Another Victim of the Orange Riot.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Francis Wood died at Bellevue Hospital to-day, making four victims of the Orange-Catholic riot.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam.	41¾
Con. Stock	98⅛	Western Union Tele	41¾
do. scrip	93¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	55½
N. Y. & Erie Rail.	22¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	65¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	102½	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	80¼
Mich. South. & N. I. R.	99¾	Adams Express ex-d	68½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109	Wells, Fargo & Co.	15⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	82¼	United States	45⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref.	88	Tennessee 6s new	67⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	113½	Gold	112½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95¼	Market irregular.	

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cotton quiet, but firmer; sales 400 bales middling upland at 20c. asking. Flour—State and Western dull and declined 10c.; State, $4·85@6·20; Ohio, $5·45@6·60; Western, $4·85@6·50; Southern dull at $5·90@9·75; sales of 7000 barrels. Wheat steady; sales of 49,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·35; No. 2 at $1·17@1·30; No. 3 at $1·05@1·10; winter red Western at $1·47; and white Western at $1·48@1·63. Corn dull and heavy; sales 31,000 bushels new mixed Western at 91c.@$1·04. Oats dull and heavy; sales 26,000 bushels State at 69@70½c., and Western at 62@64c. Beef quiet. Pork dull. Lard quiet; steam, 16@16¼c.; kettle, 16½@16¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 00½@1·01.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The report having been read at length, Mr. Schenck proceeded to explain it. The bill, he said, was not just what, perhaps, any member desired. He could very frankly say for himself that there were a number of things in it which did not command his entire assent, but all little difficulties were sunk in the general character and value of the bill itself as a leading measure. Trying the bill by the complete returns for the last fiscal year, he calculated that this bill would reduce internal taxes $50,000,000 and the customs receipts $27,000,000.

He would not hesitate to say that the reduction to be effected by this bill, compared with the receipts of last year, would be over $80,000,000. He regretted that the House had assented to the first amendment of the Senate, which struck out 75 pages, more than half of the House bill, including special taxes on brokers and bankers and their sales. Hereafter all Wall street operations would be free from any burden whatever, and a source of revenue from which millions had been and might be obtained without interfering with any of the fair, legitimate industry of the country was swept away.

He should always believe that the House had in that matter acted somewhat unadvisedly. Perhaps it was partly his own fault in having moved the previous question, and thus put himself in a condition where he had only four or five minutes to explain the matter; but he thought it was still more the fault or the mistake of gentlemen who led the House in that direction under influences which they did not know of themselves, for it was within his knowledge that the theatre men and brokers and lottery men were very busy that morning about the House and in the lobbies.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Cotton—Better feeling, and nominally 18¾@18¾c. Flour quiet but firm. Wheat—receipts of new light, and the bulk arriving is of poor quality; sales of red at $1·20@1·50; choice nominally $1·55@1·60; sales of white at $1·45@1·60; choice nominally $1·60@1·70; Pennsylvania, $1·40@1·45. Corn dull for white, and no prime arriving; sales of common at $1·10@1·14; yellow, $1·05. Oats, 60@63c. for heavy, and 64@68c. for light. Provisions unchanged. Whisky in good demand at $1·01.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$200 City 6s, New	101¾	$1000 N Penna 6s	94¾
$100 do	101¾	$1000 Leh 6s, '84	85
$800 do	101¾	300 sh Leh N.	s60. 34⅜
$2000 N Penna 7s, 2d	91	13 sh Mor Cl Pf.	ls. 75
$500 do	91		s5wn. 71⅜
$2000 C & A. m 6s, '89	95	100 sh Read R.	b5. 51⅛
$2000 Ph R Con m bs Cp.	99	200 do.	ls.b5. 51⅛
		200 do.	ls. 51⅛
$1000 W & Franklin 2d mt bds.	95	200 do.	b5. 51⅜
		100 do.	2d. 51⅜
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	90	200 do.	51⅜
60 sh N Cen R.	44¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$2300 City 6s, New	ls.101¾	$1000 Ch & Del 6s	99
$700 do	ls.101¾	200 sh Penna.	ls.b5. 58⅛
$3000 Sun & E 7s	102	78 do.	ls.s5. 58⅜
$5000 Susq Bds	46½	104 sh Leh V R.	ls. 58
$1000 do	47	100 sh Cat Pf.	b30. 37⅜
$5000 Leh Con L.	89	300 sh Read R.	ls. 51⅜
$500 do	89	600 sh Ph & E.	ls.s60 28¾
$500 do	89¼		

THERE ARE MANY SOLDIERS AND Sailors, their orphans and widows, and their heirs, who have good claims for arrears of pay, bounty, prize money, commutation of travel or commutation of rations, which ought to be paid them.

In many such cases applications have been made, but remain unsettled for want of proof or from neglect, and frequently from incompetency of the agent who filed the claim. We will give advice to our comrades when written to for it or called upon, free of any charge, gladly.

ROBERT E. LEAGUE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Collection of Claims,
No. 132 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nominations by the President.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The President to-day nominated Commodore Henry Walke to be rear-admiral, vice Rear-Admiral J. A. Dahlgren, deceased; Captain Roger N. Stembel to be commodore; Commander Wm. N. Jeffers to be captain; Lieutenant-Commander Robert L. Phythian to be commander; Lieutenant George E. Wingate to be lieutenant-commander; Frank J. Clark and George E. Brougham to be assistant paymasters in the navy.

Funeral of Admiral Dahlgren.

The funeral of Rear-Admiral Dahlgren will take place at the Washington Navy Yard at 9 A. M., 15th instant.

The Funding Bill.

Mr. Schenck has presented a new conference report on the Funding bill, explaining that it is verbatim the same as that presented yesterday, except that the seventh section, requiring new national banks to use the new bonds, is stricken out.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 13.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells in a small way at $9·25@9·50, and Timothy at $7 50@7·75. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

There is a firm feeling in the Flour market, but not much activity. The demand is chiefly from the local trade, who purchased 1000 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $5·75@6 75, including Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·75; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@6·75; and fancy brands at $7@8 50; extras at $5·25@5·37½; and superfine at $5@5·12½. Rye Flour is steady at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The offerings of prime Wheat are light, and for this description there is a steady demand at full prices. Sales of 4000 bushels at $1·45@1·48 for Pennsylvania red; and $1·38@1·43 for Indiana do.; and $1·45 for white do. Rye is quoted at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. The receipts of Corn are more liberal, but there is not much inquiry. Sales of 400 bushels yellow at $1·09, and 3000 b